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MARKS OF MR. BADGER,

in reply to Mr. Stockton of
memorial praying Congress
at last session, abolishing
whipping in the Navy.

having delivered a long,
"inflating" speech in op-
memorial, and laudatory of
achievements, &c.—

The views that have been
Senate by the honorable
New Jersey [Mr. Stockton]
sports struck me with sur-
as they have been de-
Senate upon an occasion
for us to go into dis-
demonstrations of this kind,
number of the Naval Com-
constantly long ago, accord-
this memorial should have
if the Senate intended to
position of it for purposes of
as I entertain a very dif-
upon the subject-matter of
from that which has been so
eloquently expressed by the
senator from New Jersey, I
it right that remarks of
go forth to the country
simultaneous notice from some
belongs to that committee;
absence of the chairman, I have
discharge of that necessary

the first place, proper, upon
of this kind, that we should
what is the subject which is
the consideration of the Sen-
we should look at it as it is,
presented to us by orator-
The honorable senator
speaks of administering
gallant and noble sailors
torn from their backs,
running down to their
assumes or supposes that the
on your table is an appli-
Senate of the United States
in restoring—I should
—such horrible barbari-
Now, sir, what is the
simple petition that the
United States will restore
navy which has existed
of the navy, and which
only during the last
It is an application
navy a discipline which
under the sanction of
Washington, and which has
all succeeding ad-
government. Surely
that asking us to re-
is not asking us ei-
introduce into the na-
terrible, barbarous, and de-
punishment, such
without making the
horror and detesta-
question presented for
the Senate. The hon-
New Jersey was pleased
make the proposi-
to the Senate, he would
petition praying for the
more than half a cen-
Washington and
illustrious successors,
else, put under
trampled under foot. I
senator would not also
table, and under
of feet, those of us
think that the petition
just and moderate;
that if the officers of
this thing of the Senate
not by having their pe-
dignity in this body,
the same or some
justly due to those
petition they present.
little is gained in
chamber or elsewhere,
observations which do not
the question under the
the Senate; and to that
invite your attention for
without undertaking
honorable senator through
his remarks, or to notice in
statements he has made
His objections to that
which it is proposed to restore
of the navy divide them-
heads; and, so far as I see,
a very easy one, for the
senator himself has distinctly
course of his remarks, both

this punishment is pos-
that to subject the
is to teach him to be a
you expect him to main-
the country, to maintain
public ships, and to resist
assails him—if you do not
ships, not for yourselves but
you must abolish the
accustoming the sailor to that
deprive him of his prin-
and make him a coward.
in the same breath the hono-

rable senator reminds us of those gallant and noble achievements which distinguished the progress of the late war with England—those victories upon the ocean and the lakes which have made the names of those commanders immortal, and have shed a lustre around this country, of which I shall only say that I shall be entirely satisfied to believe that the successors, under this or any other modification of the law, of those noble commanders may ever be able to equal. How were the sailors bred? Under what discipline were they trained? Was it not with this very discipline of the lash which the honorable senator from New Jersey says must be abolished in order to make them brave? Why, sir, every victory which we have gained, every monument of naval renown which at that day was received with shouts of joy and gratulation from one portion of the nation to the other, and the memory of which is now cherished by us all with honest national pride, was gained by sailors, noble, daring, courageous sailors, but sailors who were formed under the discipline of the lash. Now, it seems to me that nothing can be plainer than, as I have said, that this objection of the honorable senator is refuted by himself; for, so far from speaking of these achievements and exploits as but the beginning of our naval renown, hereafter to be emulated and excelled, he speaks of them in glowing terms of eloquence which I have not the power of language or the grace of eloquence to be able to equal, and brings them forward as the glorious examples we are to follow. And if these were examples which we are ever after to follow, and if the ends then attained were the ultimatum of our hopes, is it not a contradiction in the argument for the honorable senator to say that the very discipline which trained the men to the accomplishment of these great achievements makes men worse? So much, sir, with regard to the mischievous tendency of this punishment.

The next objection of the honorable senator was that this mode of punishment was inexpedient—that it was unnecessary.—Now, let us see how that is. As I have said, or rather as I should have said, it is a punishment that obtains in every naval service upon the globe; it obtained in our naval service from the organization of our marine down to the last session of Congress. It is said, too, by the honorable senator, that nothing has been urged in the form of argument in support of the necessity and propriety of that kind of punishment. He says that the common course is to say that the punishment is necessary and cannot be dispensed with, and there leave the subject. But what more does the honorable senator say in reply than simply to make a stronger counter-assertion—and that is what? He says that it is unnecessary, and that no officer who is fit to command a ship ever needs the lash to assist him in enforcing his discipline. Now, is that argument? or is it not rather one assertion opposed to another? Certainly the opinion of the honorable senator is entitled to as much weight and consideration as the opinion of any other man in the country; but his opinion is no more an argument than the opinion of any other man. As I have said, he has refuted his own proposition by his own statements. He says that he who is fit to command a ship does not need the lash; yet he has certainly told us in the eulogium that he passed upon Hull, of the Constitution, that he was fit to command a ship, and he used the lash. He has spoken in terms of high commendation of Perry, the conqueror of the lakes; of Morris, of Warrington; and other heroes of our naval service, and has shown that all these men were fit to command ships. Yet they all needed the lash; they used the lash; they formed their men under the discipline of the lash. Now, in using this term I do not mean to say that they were engaged in incessant flagellation. Nobody asks for that. But they held it as a means of discipline to form in the sailor habits of obedience and submission to orders. These men actually needed the lash—as the honorable senator has said in effect. And if, as he has shown, they were fit to command a ship, I ask the Senate if he has not refuted his own position.

And he tells us, in anticipation of what he supposes might be a reply—*argumentum ad hominem*—that when he was in command of a ship he used the lash himself. And why? He said he acted in obedience to the law. What law? There was never a law of the United States requiring a commander of a ship to use the lash. Undoubtedly the law authorizes him to use the lash when it is needful; but it makes him the judge of that—the sole judge; he has no assessors in his tribunal, no jury to determine when the lash is to be used. He is the one supreme judge upon his own ship. He is the master and sovereign upon his quarter-deck. The law says to him in effect: when you shall deem it necessary for controlling and directing your vessel, for governing your men, for restraining misconduct, for giving a proper degree of order to the ship, and efficiency to the service, you are at liberty to use the lash. That is all. The honorable senator says that when he was in command of a ship he used it. Yet no man who knows him and the kindliness of his heart will suppose that he ever used it except in his judgment in case of necessity; that he used it only when it was actually needful to use it, and forbore using it when it was not. There is no one here, I suppose, who doubts for a moment that he was eminently fitted for a commander of a vessel, or at least was when he was in the service.—Thus I think I have here a distinct refutation of the honorable gentleman's own proposition. It is precisely logical. He that is fit to command a ship has no need for the use of the lash. It is refuted very simply. Now, it is known that all the distinguished commanders in our service, the honorable gentleman himself included, did need and did use the lash as an instrument of authority. They were all fit to command ships. Therefore the lash is needful.

The honorable senator commenced his remarks by saying that that government is the best which rules by love, and not by fear. Now, sir, I am a good deal in the habit of distrusting these abstractions. I do not know that we are exactly able to form an idea of what is the best government in the abstract. If we confine ourselves to the affairs of this globe upon which we live and our ancestors have lived, we will find that there never has been any such government in it, whether human or divine, for one single instant of time.—When that primeval pair from whom we have all sprung were placed, in perfect and happy innocence, in Paradise, with their affections all tuned to a harmonious disposition to love, to reverence, and to serve their great Creator, were they left without the influence of that principle of fear?—Not at all. "In the day that ye eat thereof ye shall surely die." And however agreeable and pleasing it may be to us to imagine a state of society in which all men shall do exactly everything that is right and nothing that is wrong, merely because of a spontaneous disposition to do so, it is very certain that no such government ever has existed or ever can exist until there is a total renovation of human character.—All governments—that is, all wise and just governments—act by the double influence of hope and fear, by the application at one time of rewards, at another of punishments. Is not that the rule, Mr. President, in the domestic circle? I beg pardon for referring to you, Mr. President, upon such a subject. [Laughter.] We encourage and lead our children where we can; but when encouragement and leading will not do, we punish them. We endeavor to have them do right from love to us; and when we succeed in that, it affords us the highest degree of gratification. But surely if we do not succeed by means of that high and noble feeling, if we are faithful to ourselves and to them, we do not leave them without the necessary coercive means. The end is to be accomplished—that is, obedience and submission to what is right. If we can bring that about by encouragement and the persuasion of love, then so much the better; but if not, we must bring it about by fear; for the end is too valuable to be sacrificed.

Now, I believe greatly in the tribute the honorable senator has paid to the character of the American sailor. But permit me to say that the honorable senator does not exactly meet the question presented by this petition. He says that the American senator is a noble specimen of man. [Laughter.]

A senator. The American sailor.

MR. BADGER. I mean the American sailor. But I hope we can apply it to both sailor and senator. [Laughter.] It is merely slipping from one truth into another. What the senator says is true. He says, also, that such a man ought not to be degraded. I admit it. But is it proposed to degrade him? Does this petition ask that Congress shall pass a law compelling the officers who are in charge of the vessels of the country to whip all the men under their command—those who behave well and those who do not? Does it want us to require them to act like our old friend, Caleb Quotem, the schoolmaster in the farce, who, when he was obliged to leave his scholars to go to a review, went first to the schoolhouse and whipped the boys all round, because he said he knew they would deserve it in the course of the day? [Laughter.] The petition contains no proposition of that kind. It asks us simply to restore a feature in the discipline of our navy by which a man who offends—a man who by his conduct sullies the character which generally belongs to American sailors—shall be made to suffer a punishment for it, such as will restrain him from it in future, or at least serve as a warning to others not to fall into a like error.

Now, the honorable senator says that it is a very clear thing, upon looking into the report that we have here in regard to the number of whippings and the nature of the offences, that this punishment is perfectly useless, because the offences are not diminished. Is that a satisfactory conclusion—one justly drawn? Can it stand the test of examination? Suppose a man were to come forward and call upon society to abolish all punishments, and trust to the gentle influence of moral suasion to prevent those who have a disposition for putting their fingers into their neighbor's pockets from stealing their pocket-books, those who desire to steal horses from getting over their neighbor's hedges, or those who are blood-thirsty from cutting their neighbor's throats: it seems to me that the same argument might be used in that case as the honorable senator has offered in this. He could take up your criminal calendar, which shows the number of those who have been punished for stealing, how many have been punished for murder, &c., and say, "Behold! all your punishments have been of no avail; they have done no good, and therefore no punishment should be inflicted." Why, sir, no man ever supposed for one moment that any institution of society could prevent the recurrence of crime. But we must ascertain, before coming to the conclusion of the honorable senator, what would have been the condition of things in the navy, and what the condition of things in society in the case I have supposed, were all legal restraints removed. Why, sir, the spirit of evil would rise refreshed, like the giant refreshed with wine, and go forth to the ruin and destruction of society. The senator's argument proves this, if it proves anything—that the system of punishment under consideration, severe as it was, was not more than adequate to the preservation of a tolerably sound and healthy condition in the naval service; and in my opinion, it proves nothing more.

I should be extremely glad to see such a condition of things that our officers could conduct our ships over the wide surface of the ocean and the service be always carried on, always and under all circumstances, by free and willing minds, and that under the stars and stripes there never should be any necessity for resorting to any punishment. We would all rejoice at that. I should be extremely glad to believe that the particular punishment alluded to could be dispensed with; but it does not help the matter any to say that we are treating the sailor like a slave. That conveys something to the mind that is shocking—terrible. Now, the honorable senator would not object at all to putting a sailor in irons, or even in double irons, as a punishment for his misbehaviour. I should be extremely glad to know how a man can have more the appearance of a slave than when he has his hands and legs manacled with double irons, and he himself locked up in the prison-room on board ship. Yet will gentlemen say that whenever we put a man in irons we treat him like a slave? Why, in one sense of the word whenever we seize an offender and deprive him of the exercise of his liberty and put him in prison, we are treating him like a slave; but it is because he has shown himself worthy of such treatment; it is because he has outraged the laws of his country, the necessity of preserving which is paramount to all considerations of advantage to him.

Doubtless there have been men in the command of an armed force who have been so happily constituted as to be able to lead about their troops as it were by a charm; to whom punishment was unnecessary.—The poet has told us of the gallant General Wolfe, that

> "His example had a magnet's force,
> And all were swift to follow whom all loved."

But if the general who commands the army has not that attractive magnetic power, so as to cause his men to follow him from love, then the interest, not only of the officer but of the country, requires that they should be made to follow him through fear. The poets tell us that the herds voluntarily followed Orpheus when he went through the fields with his pipes; but the ordinary herdsmen of that day, nevertheless, had to carry goads and thongs to drive before them their reluctant flocks. We cannot argue from these particular instances; we must adapt our laws to the general condition and character of mankind; and I think it would be as unwise for us to speculate upon the capacity of the commanding officers of the navy to supersede the necessity of punishment by attracting the love of their sailors towards them, as it would be for any individual herdsman to throw away his goad and thong, and take his flute or fiddle out into the fields, and endeavor by piping upon them, to induce his sheep and kine to follow him home from their pastures.

Now, upon the subject of this petition, I will say this: although I was myself entirely opposed to the change made by Congress—made as we all know, in a manner irregular and not according to what were the practices and usages of sound legislation, by thrusting in—as an amendment upon a general appropriation bill, (the civil and diplomatic bill, if I am not mistaken)—this proviso to abolish the punishment by flogging in the navy; and although, as you know, Mr. President, a vast number of petitions and applications upon this subject had been received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, as I know, that committee had been diligently engaged in collecting information from every quarter from whence it could be obtained, and were exceedingly desirous of presenting to the Senate some measure of improvement by means of which, in case it was deemed necessary to preserve the use of the lash, the power of the officer could be preserved, and at the same time its hasty or excessive application prevented; and while we had the materials ready to make a report which, as we felt persuaded, would be worthy the consideration of the Senate—although without any inquiry, without any investigation except a few moment's discussion in this chamber this proviso was attached to that appropriation bill and passed through this body—I say, notwithstanding all this, I, for one, am not now for touching it. I want the policy of the country upon that subject to be settled. We have become dissatisfied with our past experience; the glories of the navy, the admirable state in which it has always maintained itself and performed its duties towards the country under the ancient discipline, have failed to give us satisfaction upon this point. Now, I want no frequent changes in the discipline of the navy. I want the problem worked out by actual experiment whether this species of punishment is necessary to the navy or not. We can ascertain that only by waiting and seeing the operation of the present system. If it shall prove to be entirely inadequate, and it shall seem to be necessary to restore the punishment, with proper safeguards against its abuse if they did not exist under the old law, then it will be restored by a community satisfied that the punishment is a necessary one, and we may then hope to have some rest upon the subject, and escape all further agitation with regard to it. That is my view of the matter. Therefore, for my own part, I have no disposition to have the subject of this memorial further noticed at this session. If the honorable senator from New Jersey [Mr. Stockton] prefers, I, for one, am perfectly willing that this petition shall be laid upon the table, and not be called up again. I want no hasty changes, backwards or forwards, on this subject. I assure that honorable gentleman that if our naval service can be carried on with efficiency, and its character maintained without resorting to that punishment, I shall be as reluctant to see it restored as any one can be. I was opposed to abolishing it, because I thought it was necessary to retain it. But if it is found to be unnecessary to retain this mode of punishment, then I shall be as much opposed to its restoration as I was to its abolition. I am indifferent as to the reference of this petition to the Committee on Naval Affairs. For the present, I am willing to let it go upon the table without further consideration.

MR. STOCKTON. I have been accustomed heretofore to look up to the honorable senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] for counsel upon important matters, and I have always had great pleasure in considering him worthy of confidence both here and elsewhere. But, however much I may regard the individual—however much I may esteem his great acquirements and great learning—yet at the risk of being thought quite presumptuous, I must say to the Senate that I do not think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] has treated my argument with fairness by any means. He has made his own statement of my arguments, and then declared that I have myself refuted them. His speech seems to have been characterized by that kind of sentimental levity which does not appear to me to be in very good taste. It perhaps would not have been in perfectly good taste towards any senator; but it appears to me that, situated as I am, I had a right to expect something a little more considerate from that gentleman. The last thing I had a right to expect was to have my arguments attempted to be turned into ridicule.

MR. BADGER. I beg pardon of the senator. I intended no such thing.

MR. STOCKTON. That was the way it appeared to me. The gentleman at any rate, took advantage of the opportunity to display to the Senate, at the expense of my arguments, the versatility of his genius and his philological and classical erudition.

But in reality there was nothing that the senator said that seems to me to be worthy of any reply, with one exception; and it seems to be necessary for me to say something in reply to that, not on my own account, but on account of the subject. The honorable senator says that I said when you flog the sailor you treat him like a slave; and then he went on to institute a comparison between their punishments in a very facetious manner. But the point I want to bring the senator down to before the Senate is this: In the first place, all that I have asked for the American sailor is that he should be treated like an American citizen. I ask nothing more. Now, I ask the honorable senator if American citizens are ever scourged now?

MR. BADGER. Certainly—certainly.

MR. STOCKTON. That may be the case in North Carolina. I believe they are somewhat behind the age there; for as their criminal code has remained stationary, so has North Carolina remained stationary. [Laughter.]

MR. BADGER. It is so in Delaware and Virginia, which I consider very respectable company. [Laughter.]

MR. STOCKTON. In regard to Delaware, she is so small I do not know that much weight should be attached to her example. As for Virginia, I do not know about flogging there. I, however, do not wish to treat this matter in a laughing way. I say that, however it may be in North Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware, the American citizen generally is lifted high above the degradation of the scourge; and all I ask for the sailor is, that he should be treated like an American citizen, and not like a slave. The slave is perhaps as universally punished in this way, when he deserves punishment, as the American citizen is freed from such punishment. Now, I would ask the honorable senator if he would propose to have the punishment of the lash introduced into the United States generally. You perceive that all I meant is to have the sailor treated like any other citizen. Now, is the senator ready to say that he is willing to have the whole United States placed upon the same footing in this respect with our navy? If so, then there would be some consistency in his position.

MR. BADGER. Does the honorable senator desire me to give him an answer now?

MR. STOCKTON. I should be very happy to have an answer at this time, and will yield the floor for that purpose.

MR. BADGER. I am totally opposed to any law for whipping all the citizens of the United States, because we should all be brought into difficulty, we all being citizens of the United States ourselves.—With regard to the subject of punishment of offences, I am very well satisfied with the system of punishment for citizens that prevails under the laws of the United States at this time; and I was very well satisfied with that which applied to sailors before it was abolished at the last session of Congress. Now, I wish to ask the honorable senator if he desires that sailors shall have all the privileges of citizens of the United States. Does he intend that bills shall be found against them by grand juries, and they be brought to trial before judges and juries, with all the ceremonies attendant upon the trial of a citizen of the United States?

MR. STOCKTON. I should be very glad to have that done, sir, and to have trial by jury for them if we could. But the gentleman says wisely, we do not want all the people of the United States flogged. No, sir! The honorable senators are not going to take it themselves—

MR. BADGER, (in his seat.) Present company always excepted.

MR. STOCKTON. It is determined that the executive head of the government shall not get it—that the members of Congress shall not get it. Now, sir, please tell me why the senator should not be flogged as well as the sailor. I should like to know why the men who peculate upon the public funds, men who put their hands into the general treasury, defrauders of the government—why they ought not to be flogged as well as the sailors. Let him answer that. As I said before, the gentleman knew when he began that he had no good cause, and I am glad to see that, lawyer-like, he has worked all round the circle so as to come back to the very same place from which he started; and now he says he is willing to give them the law. Therefore I move you, sir, that it is inexpedient that the prayer of these petitioners be granted.

The City Hotel, on Front street, San Francisco, which once rented for $5000 per month has recently been let for as many hundreds.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1852.

A writer in the Raleigh Register nominates the Hon. ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

And another in the Greensborough Patriot nominates DAVID A. BARNES, Esq. of Northampton.

Good Whigs and good men, both.

THE PLANK ROAD TO SALEM.—A letter from Salem says, "I feel very sanguine that the $30,000 [necessary to continue the Plank Road to that place] will be subscribed or secured. My opinion is that you may confidently expect the road to come here, and make your arrangements accordingly."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road was held on the 1st instant, and organized by the appointment of Charles Benbow as President, and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Secretary.

The President, A. A. McKethan, Esq. made a full report of the operations of the Company during the past year, which was accepted. It appears from said report, that the road is 15½ miles long; 12 miles have been graded, and 11 miles planked, leaving only 4½ miles to be completed; that Toll Houses have been built; and that the cost thus far incurred is $15,357 76.

The following were elected Directors for the present year: Jno. R. McIntosh, Dan'l McNeill, A. A. McKethan, G. Deming, J. W. Pearce, Charles Benbow, J. H. Cook, B. Rose, and A. E. Hall.

Mr. McKethan was re-elected President, and A. A. T. Smith re-appointed Sec'y.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a preamble and resolution somewhat out of the ordinary course of legislation. It appears that the States Rights Governor of Georgia, under a resolution of the last Legislature, had a block of marble prepared as a contribution of that State to the National Washington Monument, and he caused to be inscribed upon it the words, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was." On hearing of this act of his Excellency, the Legislature resolved that "the said inscription does not truly express the sentiments of the people of Georgia, and is deemed an unbecoming tribute to the memory of the Father of his Country." Therefore, the Legislature directs that block to be withdrawn, and another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the simple inscription upon it of the arms of the State of Georgia.

This proceeding does credit to the patriotism of the Legislature.

A COMPLIMENT.—The British Army Despatch, a periodical published in London, says that the Charts of the North and South Atlantic Ocean, published by Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, the head of the National Observatory at Washington, "are the most beautiful specimens of nautical engraving it has ever seen, as elaborately finished as they are scientific in their detail. We very much question (it adds,) whether these charts do not herald another American triumph in this year of wonders; at least we have seen nothing like them in this country. So far, indeed, are we from such scientific results, that we seem to be one hundred years behind the labors of Lieut. Maury."

KIDNAPPING.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that a man named Bell, alias Groves, was arrested at Rocky Mount Depot, in Edgecombe county, on Monday last, having in possession a negro girl belonging to Dr. Stith of Clinton, whom he was endeavoring to carry off in the cars for the purpose of selling her as his own property. He has been lodged in jail at Tarborough, for trial.

Among the Cuban prisoners, recently pardoned by the Queen of Spain, is only one born in North Carolina, viz: Thos. L. McNeal, (or McNeill,) who, we understand, is from Robeson county.

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.—The Buffalo Advertiser publishes a list of 234 disasters on the Lakes during the year 1851, by which 79 lives, and $730,537 worth of property, were lost. In the last four years the loss of lives has been 563, and of property $2,078,146.

Whig Convention.—Primary meetings have been held, thus far, only in the counties of Guilford, Granville, Cumberland, Wake, Sampson, Onslow, Craven, Buncombe, Stokes, Forsythe and Orange—11 in all. The season for the County Courts is coming on, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our friends will in no instance omit to take the proper steps to have themselves represented in Convention.

Above all things, *a full representation* is desirable.—*Ral. Register.*

The Editors of the Savannah Republican have been shown a one hundred dollar bill of the Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw. The bill was signed by T. Wright as President, and W. Godfrey as Cashier, and made payable to R. Martin. It is dated July 3, 1850. The bill is a counterfeit, as no bills of that denomination, or any other over twenty dollars, were ever issued by that Bank.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 8.

The President, Mr. Fillmore, is willing and anxious publicly to announce his resignation of all desire, or wish, to be a candidate for his re-election. His New York friends, and the South and West generally, say "no." Thus stand things at present,—but it is not likely they will stand so long.

In case Mr. Fillmore publicly refuses his name altogether,—as in private he has all along refused it,—Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott are the Whig candidates—with Mr. Crittenden as a contingency in case there can't be agreement there. Alas! the days of Henry Clay are so numbered as to have him thought of as a candidate but little more.

The "Standard is as famous for drawing *nice* distinctions, as that remarkable individual, in "Hudibras," who was said to have been able to

> ——"Distinguish and divide
> A hair 'twixt North and North-west side."

Its latest attempt is to prove that the difference between the respective *opinions* expressed by Messrs. Badger and Venable, with reference to Kossuth, is "wide and palpable." We have published both speeches, one in whole and the other in part, and our readers can therefore perceive, without a word from us, how ridiculous and unwarranted is such an attempt. The Standard has published *neither!*—*Ral. Register.*

Agricultural Productions.—The Census report, of the agricultural productions of the United States, makes the number of acres of improved land in the United States 112,042,000; the bushels of wheat raised 104,799,230; of corn 591,586,053; pounds of tobacco 199,532,494; of bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each, 2,474,214 bales; butter 312,202,280 lbs.; sugar 318,644 hhds. of 1000 lbs. each; maple sugar 32,759,263 lbs.; hay 13,605,384 tons.

The following is the return of the crop in 1850, in the six States that produce the most; and we add the number of improved acres of land in each, which shows that Michigan relatively produces the most per acre, and Maryland next:

	Bush. of wheat.	Acres of land
Pennsylvania	15,482,191	8,619,631
Ohio	14,967,056	9,736,030
Virginia	11,516,986	10,150,106
New York	13,073,077	12,285,077
Michigan	4,918,106	1,928,582
Maryland	4,494,680	2,797,905

Maryland produced in 1850, 11,104,631 bushels of corn. There were five States that produced over fifty millions bushels each, viz:

Ohio, bushels of Indian corn		59,788,750
Kentucky,	"	58,922,783
Illinois,	"	57,199,283
Indiana,	"	52,887,564
Tennessee,	"	52,137,863

New Printing Type.—A company is at present in course of formation, for the purpose of carrying into operation a remarkable patent, which has for its object the manufacture of type by a process of die sinking, in a metal of harder material than the alloy of lead and antimony at present employed in casting type in a mould.—This is said to be the most important improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.—*English paper.*

MARRIED,

At Eutaw, Ala. on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Charles Stillman, Hon. JOHN McQUEEN, of South Carolina, to Miss SARAH E. daughter of Col. Joseph and Caroline Pickens, of the former place.

In Bladen county, on the 1st inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. H. B. Jones, J. D. RUSS, Esq. to Miss ELIZA CHEIFF, all of Bladen county.

DIED,

At Savannah, Geo. on Thursday last, Dr. HECTOR McNEILL, lately of Clio, S. C. (son of Wm. McNeill, Esq. of Robeson county, N. C.) Dr. McNeill had gone to Florida, accompanied by his young wife and his brother, in hopes to stop the ravages of consumption. But, finding no benefit from that climate, he was endeavoring to return home, when death arrested his progress at Savannah. His remains were carried through this place on Tuesday last, to be interred among his kindred in Robeson county.

On the 29th ult., at the former residence of Nathan Mendenhall, dec'd, in Guilford county, N. C., his widow, PHEBE MENDENHALL, aged 68 years.

On the 22d ult., of scarlet fever, JAMES N. FULLER, of Yanceyville. The deceased was a lawyer, and a young man of promise in his profession.

Suddenly, in Washington City, on Friday night last, of disease of the heart, Hon. LEMUEL SAWYER, formerly a Representative in Congress, for nearly twenty years, from North Carolina.

In Smithfield, Johnston Co., on the 10th inst., Mrs. JULIA A. TELFAIR, wife of Dr. A. F. Telfair, after a severe illness of four days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15—Steamer Chatham, with goods for H Cole, Wall & McDonald, Alex Livingston, E Mitchell, Rev W Barringer, C F & D R Company, and others.

Jan 15—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for H G Hall, J H & J Martine, C B Mallett, A A McKethan, E M Holt, Cook & Johnson, F & H Fries, E J Hale & Son, A Hunt, S T Hawley & Son, J S Fulkerson, Cook & Taylor, Brown, Fraley & Co, T Lineback, D G Bodenhammer, J D Williams, H H Cole, J D Eccles, H James, E L Winslow, Capt A B Dyer, C F & D R Co, W H Putney, A W Steel, J C Latta, R M Orrell, Rev N McKay, G S Deming.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 10—Schrs Royal Purple from Charleston, E H Rowley from New York. 11—Schr Fidelia from Philadelphia. 12—Schr Hornet from Charleston.

A TEACHER WANTED.

W. H. BEATTY and Calvin J. Dickson, of Bladen county, near Beatty's Bridge, want to employ a Teacher who can teach the English Language, and the different rules of Arithmetic and Mathematics. We do not want any of these fine talented young men, without industry, or energy, or sobriety.

W. H. BEATTY.

Jan'y 5, 1852. 55-2w

A 15 barrel Turpentine Still for sale.—The Still and all the fixtures are complete and nearly new, only run part of last Summer.

THOMAS McDANIEL.

Jan'y 15, 1852. 55*2t

SWALLOW BARN.

One of the pleasantest books that we have read in many a day, is "Swallow Barn, or, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion." It was published some twenty years ago, and the edition was long ago sold. Recently the author, John P. Kennedy, Esq. of Baltimore, has published a new, revised, illustrated edition, which claims a second reading, and is welcomed as an old and valued acquaintance. The following chapter, (prefatory to an admirable story of a law suit,) will give some idea of the life-like sketches of character with which the book abounds. We have an idea that the author, in this sketch, intends to hit off the somewhat celebrated incident of the wind saw mill erected by Mr. Jefferson on one of the highest points of his famous Monticello. He is said to have selected that site because there the wind would always keep his mill a-going, and it was not till the work was almost done that his millwright asked him how he was going to get his logs up to the mill on the top of the mountain? "I never thought of that!" exclaimed he: "Stop the work."

CHAPTER XIV.

MY GRAND UNCLE.

My grand uncle Edward Hazard, the father of Walter, was from all accounts, a man of an active, speculating turn. He was always busy in schemes to improve his estate, and, it is said, threw away a great deal of money by way of bettering his fortune. He was a gentleman who had spent a considerable portion of his life in England, and when he settled himself, at last, in possession of his patrimony at Swallow Barn, he was filled with magnificent projects, which, tradition says, to hear him explain, would have satisfied any man, to a mathematical demonstration, that with the expenditure of a few thousand pounds, Swallow Barn would have risen one hundred per cent. in value. * * *

Now it must be made known, that the tract of land, called The Brakes, belonging to the Tracy family, lies adjacent to Swallow Barn. In old times the two estates were divided by a small stream that emptied into the James River, and that is still known by the name of the Apple-pie Branch. This rivulet traverses a range of low grounds for some miles, occasionally spreading itself out into morasses, which were formerly, and in some places are now, overgrown with thickets of arrow-wood, nine-bark, and various other shrubs, the growth of this region. The main channel of the stream through these tangled masses, was generally distinct enough to be traced as a boundary line, although the marsh extended some distance from each bank. In the course of this stream there is one point where the higher ground of the country stretches in upon the bed of the marsh, from either side, so as to leave a gorge of about a hundred yards in width, from both of which eminences the spectator may look back upon the low lands of the swamp for nearly a mile.

Just at that period of the life of my grand uncle when his fever of improvement had risen to its crisis, and when he was daily creating immense fortunes,—in his dreams,—it struck him, upon looking at the gorge I have described, that with very little trouble and expense, he might throw a stout breastwork from one side to the other, and have as fine a mill-dam as any man could possibly desire. It was so simple an operation that he was surprised it had never occurred to him before. And then a flour mill might be erected a short distance below,—which would cost but a trifle,—and the inevitable result would be, that this unprofitable tract of waste land would thereupon become the most valuable part of the estate.

I am told that it belonged to the character of my grand uncle to fall absolutely in love with every new project. He turned this one over in his mind for two or three nights; and it became as clear to him as daylight, that he was to work wonders with his mill.

So, reflecting that he had but sixteen irons in the fire at this time, he went to work without a moment's delay. The first thing he did was to send an order to Bristol, (for he never had any opinion of the mechanics at home,) for a complete set of mill machinery; and the second, to put up a house of pine weather-boards for the mill. Contemporaneously with this last operation, he set about the dam; and, in the course of one summer, he had a huge breastwork of logs thrown across the path of the modest, diminutive Apple-pie, which would have terrified the stream even if it had been a giant.

As soon as this structure was completed, the waters began to gather. My grand uncle came down every day to look at them, and as he saw them gradually encroaching upon the different little mounds of the swamp, it is said he smiled, and remarked to his son Walter, whom he frequently took with him, "that it was strange to see what results were produced by human art." And it is also told of him, that he made his way, during this rising of the waters, to a tree in the bed of the dam, to notch with his pen-knife a point to which the flood would ultimately tend; that, while stooping to take a level with the breast of the dam, he lost his balance, and was upset into a pool, formed by the encroaching element; and that, when Walter expected to see him in a passion at this mishap, he rose laughing, and observed, "that the bed of the dam was a damned bad bed;" which is said to be the only pun that ever was made in the Hazard family, and therefore I have put it on record.

In a few days, with the help of one or two rains, the pool was completely full; and, to the infinite pleasure of my grand uncle, a thin thread of water streamed over one corner of the dam,—the most beautiful little cascade in the world; it looked like a glossy streamer of delicate white ribbon. My grand uncle was delighted. "There, my boy," said he to Walter, "there is Tivoli for you! We shall have our mill a-going in a week."

Sure enough, that day week, off went the mill. All the corn of the farm was brought down to this place; and, for an hour or two that morning, the mill clattered away as if it had been filled with a thousand iron-shod devils, all dancing a Scotch reel. My grand uncle thumped his cane upon the floor with a look of triumph, whilst his eyes started from his head, as he frequently exclaimed to the people about him, "I told you so; this comes of energy and foresight; this shows the use of a man's faculties, my boy!"

It was about an hour and a half, or perhaps two hours,—as my authority affirms,—after the commencement of this racket and clatter in the mill, that my grand uncle, and all the others who were intent upon the operation, were a little surprised to discover that the millstone began to slacken in its speed; the bolting cloth was manifestly moving lazily, and the wheels were getting tired. Presently, a dismal screech was heard, that sounded like all the trumpets of Pandemonium blown at once; it was a prolonged, agonizing, diabolical note that went to the very soul.

"In the name of all the imps of Tartarus,—a famous interjection of my grand uncle,) what is that?" "It's only the big wheel stopped as chock as a tombstone," said the miller, "and it naturally screeches, because, you see, the gudgeon is new, and wants grease." Hereupon a court of inquiry was instituted; and, leading the van, followed by the whole troop, out went my grand uncle to look at the head-gate. Well, not a thing was to be seen there but a large solitary bull-frog, squatted on his hams at the bottom of the race, and looking up at his visiters with the most piteous and imploring countenance, as much as to say, "I assure you, gentlemen, I am exceedingly astonished at this extraordinary convulsion myself, which has left me, as you perceive, naked and dry." Then the court proceeded upon their investigation towards the dam, to observe how that came on.

I can readily imagine how my grand uncle looked, when the scene here first presented itself to his view. It must have been a look of droll, waggish, solemn, silent wonder, which, for the time, leaves it a matter of perfect doubt whether it is to terminate in a laugh or a cry. In the first place, the beautiful ribbon cascade was clean gone. In the second, there were all the little tussocks of the swamp, showing their small green heads above the surface of the water, which would hardly have covered one's shoe-top; and there were all the native shrubs of the marsh, bending forwards, in scattered groups, like a set of rose bushes that had been visited by a shower; dripping wet, and having their slender stalks tangled with weeds; and there was, towards the middle, a little line of rivulet meandering down to the edge of the dam, and then holding its unambitious course parallel with the breastwork, deploying to the left, where it entered the race, and tripping along gently, down to the very seat of the bull-frog. "Hoity, toity," cried my grand uncle, after he had paused long enough to find speech, "here is some mistake in this matter!"

Now, it is a principle of physics, that an exhausted receiver is the worst thing in the world to make a draught upon. The mill-dam was like a bank that had paid out all its specie, and, consequently, could not bear the run made upon it by the big wheel, which, in turn, having lost its credit, stopped payment with that hideous yell that wrought such a shock upon the nerves of my grand uncle.

In vain did the old gentleman ransack the stores of his philosophy, to come at this principle. He studied the case for half an hour, examined the dam in every part, and was exceedingly perplexed.—"Those rascals of muskrats have been at work," said he. So, the examination was conducted to this point; but not a hole could be found. "The soil is a porous, open, filtrating kind of soil," said the old gentleman.

"It seems to me, master," said an arch looking negro, who was gaping over the flood-gate upon the muddy waste, "that the mill's run out of water."

"Who asked you for your opinion, you scoundrel," said my grand uncle in a great fury,—for he was now beginning to fret,—"get out of my sight, and hold your tongue."

"The fellow is right," said the miller, "we have worked out the water, that's clear!"

"It's a two-hour mill," added the negro, in a voice scarcely audible, taking the risk of my grand uncle's displeasure, and grinning scarcely but good-humoredly, as he spoke.

It is said that my grand uncle looked at the black with the most awful face he ever put on in his life. It was blood-red with anger. But, bethinking himself for a moment, he remained silent, as if to subdue his temper.

There was something, however, in the simple observation of the negro, that responded exactly to my uncle's secret thoughts; and some such conviction rising up in his mind, gradually lent its aid to smother his wrath. How could he beat the poor fellow for speaking the truth!—It was,—and he now saw it written in characters that could not be mistaken,—it was, after all his trouble, and expense, and fond anticipations, "a two-hour mill."

"Stop the mill," said my grand uncle, turning round, and speaking in the mildest voice to the miller, "stop the mill; we shall discontinue our work to-day."

"'Squire," replied the miller, "the mill has been as silent as a church for the last hour."

"True," said my grand uncle, recollecting himself; "come, Walter, we will mount our horses, and think over this matter when we get home. It is very extraordinary! Why didn't I foresee this? Never mind, we will have water enough there to-morrow, my boy!"

He slowly went to the fence corner, and untied his horse, and got up into the saddle as leisurely as if he had been at a funeral. Walter mounted his, and they both rode homeward at a walk; my grand uncle whistling Malbrouk all the way, in an under key, and swinging his cane round and round by the tassel.

A Rare Instance.—The Worcester Palladium states that an only son, sole heir to a wealthy old lady, deceased without a will, invited all her relatives to examine her papers, and finding among them loose memoranda, showing that she had at some time contemplated making behests to several persons amounting to fifty thousand dollars, he has determined to pay over to them that amount, which might just as well have been kept in his own hands.

Busy not thyself in searching into other men's lives; the error of thine own are more than thou canst answer for. It more concerns thee to mend one fault in thyself than to find out a thousand in others.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

MR. WEBSTER ON INTERVENTION.

It would be obvious to every reader that in his speech at the Congressional banquet to Kossuth, Mr. Webster entirely avoided any allusion, even the remotest, to the Hungarian's doctrine of "intervention to prevent intervention," and his appeal to this country to forcibly restrain Russia while Hungary once more attempted to overthrow the Austrian power, and secure her own independence. But Mr. Webster did very emphatically assert that in his speeches and writings on the Greek question he had expressed sentiments from which he could "*never part* without departing from himself," adding, "I should cease to be what I am if I were to *retract a single sentiment* which has been expressed on those several occasions." In other words, his views then expressed remain unaltered. We have that high admiration for Mr. Webster as an ardent patriot and an enlightened statesman, that we promptly re-perused, with deepened interest, what he said upon the subject of the Greek revolution.

The principal speech made by Mr. Webster upon that subject was in the Senate in January 1823. The views there expressed certainly will not serve the purpose of M. Kossuth, or of those who endorse his doctrine. Yet the position of Greece at that time was a fair parallel to that of Hungary in her late struggle. We extract a few passages from that speech; they will show very plainly how far Mr. Webster was then and is now prepared to go, and what he could not then and does not now agree to, with respect to interference by the United States in the affairs of Europe.

"It is certainly true, that the just policy of this country is, *in the first place, a peaceful policy.* * * *No schemes can be suggested to us so magnificent as the prospects which a sober contemplation of our own condition, unaided by projects, uninfluenced by ambition,* fairly spreads before us."

"This system we are not likely to abandon; and while we shall no further recommend its adoption to other nations, in whole or in part, than it may recommend itself by its visible influence on our own growth and prosperity, we are, nevertheless, interested, to resist the establishment of doctrines which deny the legality of its foundations. We stand as an equal among nations, claiming the full benefit of the established international law; and it is our duty to oppose, from the earliest to the latest moment, any innovations upon that code, which shall bring into doubt or question our own equal and independent rights."

"But the second, and, if possible, the still more objectionable principle, avowed in these papers, is the right of forcible interference in the affairs of other states. A right to control nations in their desire to change their own government, wherever it may be conjectured or pretended that such change might furnish an example to the subjects of other states, is plainly and distinctly asserted." * * *

"There cannot, as I think, be conceived a more flagrant violation of public law, or national independence, than is contained in this short declaration."

"I want words to express my abhorrence of this abominable principle. I trust every enlightened man throughout the world will oppose it, and that, especially, those who, like ourselves, are fortunately out of the reach of the bayonets that enforce it, *will proclaim their detestation of it in a tone both loud and decisive.*"

"A right to interfere in extreme cases, in the case of contiguous states, and where imminent danger is threatened to one by what is transpiring in another, *is not without precedent in modern times*, upon what has been called the law of *vicinage*; and when confined to extreme cases, and limited to a certain extent, *it may perhaps be defended upon principles of necessity and self-defence.* But to maintain that sovereigns may go to war upon the subjects of another state to repress an example, is monstrous indeed."

"If the authority of all these governments be hereafter to be mixed and blended, and to flow in one augmented current of prerogative, over the face of Europe, sweeping away all resistance in its course, it will yet remain for *us to secure our own happiness, by the preservation of our own principles;* which I hope we shall have the *manliness to express* on all proper occasions, and the spirit to *defend* in every extremity."

"Is it not proper for us, at all times—is it not our duty, at this time, to come forth, *and deny, and condemn*, these monstrous principles. Where, but here, and in one other place, are they likely to be resisted? They are advanced with equal coolness and boldness; and they are supported by immense power. The timid will shrink and give way—and many of the brave may be compelled to yield to force. Human liberty may yet, perhaps, be obliged to repose its principal hopes on the *intelligence and the vigor* of the Saxon race. As far as depends on us, at least, I trust *those hopes will not be disappointed;* and that, to the *extent which may consist with our own settled pacific policy*, our opinions and sentiments may be brought to act, on the right side, and to the right end, on an occasion which is, in truth, nothing less than a momentous question between an intelligent age, full of knowledge, thirsting for improvement, and quickened by a thousand impulses, on one side, and the most arbitrary pretensions, sustained by unprecedented power, on the other."

"This asserted right of forcible intervention, in the affairs of other nations, is in open violation of the public law of the world."

"It may, in the next place, be asked, perhaps, supposing all this to be true, what shall we do? *Are we to go to war? Are we to interfere in the Greek cause, or any other European cause? Are we to endanger our pacific relations?* NO! CERTAINLY NOT. What then, the question recurs, remains for us? If we will not endanger our own peace; if we will neither furnish armies nor navies to the cause which we think the just one, what is there within our power?"

"Sir, this reasoning mistakes the age. The time has been, indeed, when fleets, and armies, and subsidies, were the principal reliances even in the best cause. But, happily for mankind, there has arrived a great change in this respect. Moral causes come into consideration, in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced; and the public opinion of the civilized world is rapidly gaining ascendancy over mere brutal force. * * *

"Until this be propitiated or satisfied, it is vain for power to talk either of triumphs or of repose. No matter what fields are desolated, what fortresses surrendered, what armies subdued, or what provinces overrun."

We think it will be admitted that we do not misrepresent this great statesman's views when we say that his lucid, patriotic, and truly American speech on the Greek question embodies the following principles and policy, from which Mr. Webster emphatically says he has not departed and cannot depart:—First, the asserted right of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations is in violation of public law; that, however, there is an exception to this in the case of vicinage, and in some extreme cases, when such interference may be justified upon principles of necessity or self defence; with these exceptions, the doctrine asserted by the "Holy Alliance," threatened by Russia in the case of Greece, and carried into practice in the case of Hungary, is abhorrent and is in direct opposition to the principles on which our institutions are founded.

What follows? "Are we to go to war? Are *we to interfere* in the Greek cause or *any other European cause?* Are we to endanger our pacific relations?" asks Mr. Webster. And what is his answer? "NO; CERTAINLY NOT." Can anything be more explicit? Could any answer have been given more emphatically at variance with M. Kossuth, who says that going to war in an European cause would be "no great mischief after all," and who admits that if his counsel is followed, and Russia should disregard our protest, we should be "literally obliged to go to war, or else be degraded before mankind." And is M. Kossuth a better exponent of American policy, a more trustworthy guardian of American interests, than Daniel Webster, and the many wise and patriotic men who have ever taught us the same sentiments?

Again and again does Mr. Webster guard his countrymen on this point. "The just policy of this country is, in the first place, a peaceful policy." "To the extent which may consist with our own settled policy, our opinions and sentiment may be brought to act," &c. Abhorring then this doctrine of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations, and declining therefore any such forcible intervention by our own Government, what remains for us to do? We must "proclaim our detestation of it;" we must "secure our own happiness by the preservation of our own principles;" those principles we must have the manliness to express and the spirit to *defend;*" the opposite sentiment we must "deny and condemn;" by our "intelligence and vigor" we must keep alive and sustain the hopes of the friends of human liberty; we must never "give our consent" that republican principles shall be "brought into disrepute and disgrace;" we must "let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions, and protest", &c. But then may we do no more? May we go to war? "No; certainly not. Are we to endanger our pacific relations? "No; certainly not." So said Mr. Webster in 1823.

So says he now;—for only last week, to Kossuth's face, he declared that he could not "retract a single sentiment which he then expressed." Then Mr. Webster and M. Kossuth are at direct issue on this point of American interference in European affairs. Mr. Webster has been known to his countrymen from his boyhood—has long been recognized by them as the great expounder of American constitutional law—has a world-wide reputation as a statesman, and can have no possible motive for misleading his countrymen on a matter of such moment. M. Kossuth has been among us but a few weeks; until within the last two years was ignorant of the English language, and could not read an American author on our institutions and policy except in a translation, if even that was to be procured, which is doubtful; and has the powerful motives of patriotism and self-interest—as a Hungarian and as an exile—to lead us to lend forcible aid to his oppressed country. Which of the twain is most entitled to the trust and confidence of the American people? Let reason dictate the answer.

JACKSON AND INTERVENTION.

The following, (says the National Intelligencer,) is an extract from the speech of Col. Small, at the late Kossuth meeting in Philadelphia:

"What do you think the immortal Jackson would have said upon the subject of non-intervention at this time? [Immense cheering.] I can imagine, gentlemen.—The old hero, watching with deep interest the struggle between Hungary and Austria, and the approach of the Russian Bear to take a part against the gallant Magyar, would have said at once to the latter, 'Halt there, Mr. Bear; this is none of your business; we'll just draw a ring and show the parties fair play; but, if you do mix in, look out for yourself; I'll be in, too, by the Eternal.' [The applause and cheering at this remark were of the most enthusiastic character."]

What Jackson "would have said" is a matter of speculation, (says the Providence Journal,) in which other men can calculate as well as Mr. Small. What he *did say* is on record, and we have already published his emphatic disavowal of the policy of intervention. In his fourth Annual Message this passage occurs:

"In the view I have given of our connexions with foreign Powers allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. *Any intervention in their affairs further than this,* EVEN BY THE EXPRESSION OF AN OFFICIAL OPINION, *is contrary to our principles of national policy, and will always be avoided.*"

Comet Observed.—On Monday night Encke's Comet was observed at the National Observatory in this city by Mr. Ferguson, through the large Equatorial. The Comet is described as a faint white nebula, with brilliancy capable of bearing only the faintest illumination.—*Nat. Int.*

THE "KOSSUTH GRIPPE."

Everybody knows what the influenza is—how it begins, and grows, and ends; but we fancy that few in this latitude are familiar with the symptoms of cure of the fashionable malady of the season styled by our northern cotemporaries the "Kossuth grippe." We have seen advertisements of quack medicines warranted to be sovereign cures for the extraordinary complaint, but none that we have observed has attempted to describe it. The public south of the line 39 degrees have been left to solve the problem, whether the "grippe" aforesaid is in any way connected with the Kossuth fever which began its ravages in the city of the Five Points some weeks ago; or whether it is a new name manufactured by some ingenious pill-maker to give an impetus to his stagnant wares. Jenny Lind is inseparably associated with a certain kind of twisted tobacco; why not, it is argued, associate Kossuth with a certain pill or purge? Our own impression is, that the "grippe" is a *bona fide* ailment—like the cholera, erratic in its movements, sudden and sharp—happily less fatal—in its operations.

Our citizens have now opportunities of judging for themselves in this important matter, as we learn that during the forty-eight hours several unmistakable cases of the "grippe" have occurred within our boundaries, though as yet none has assumed any very dangerous aspect. What is most surprising is, that the complaint has broken out with the greatest virulence in one of the highest and most healthy localities—Capitol Hill; and that the chief sufferers are members of the National Legislature. The Senate chamber has been particularly affected.

The Union, of yesterday, records the fact that four distinguished members of Congress were suffering severely in consequence on Thursday evening. The announcement is in each case reportorial, and in connexion with the festivities of the Jackson Association—a mixture of mirth and sadness on which men may moralize with profit. The sufferers named are Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House, General Houston, and General Henry Dodge. The former two are represented to have been "detained by indisposition," the third, though victor at San Jacinto, was vanquished by the "grippe," having, according to the Union, "been called away from the hall by indisposition;" while the fourth was obliged to retire from a similar cause. Here are four decided cases, and there are doubtless others, as we miss from the list of guests on Thursday many staunch pupils of the Jackson school, who on the previous evening manifested an exuberance of animal spirits.

Perhaps the "Kossuth grippe" may have resulted from the hand-shaking process of which both chambers of Congress have lately been the scene. Perhaps, again—though this is barely possible—the malady of Thursday may have proceeded in some mysterious manner from the banquet of the previous night. In either case, the "grippe" and Kossuth are clearly connected.

We commend the subject to the immediate attention of the faculty of the city, that the authorities may take steps to prevent the spread of the disease. Let us know whether it is preventable, curable, or contagious; and whether, in this particular instance, allopathy, homeopathy, or hydropathy is likely to be most efficacious. We wager ten to one on cold water.

Washington Republic.

From the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express.

Gen. Scott's absence from the Kossuth festival is noted. He called on Kossuth, New Year's day, and dined with him at the President's—but soon after, he left on a visit to Virginia, and was not here the day of the festival. Gen. Scott shares no doubt in the sympathies, but an old soldier, who has faced death as he has, on as many battle-fields, and seen the unutterable horrors of war can be for no intervention, that would pile up the carcasses of our countrymen as food for the crows on the Danube, or elsewhere in Europe. Gen. Scott has done wise in letting pop gun heroes throw off their steam. Men that never snuffed war are always for a fight. It is remarkable in Congress even, the members who saw war in Mexico, keep the coolest now, and have the least braggadocia in their composition.

It is positively stated here, and believed, that Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, wrote a letter to one of the managers of the "Assemblies," complaining at length of the invitation extended to Kossuth, which if published, would do the Austrian no credit. I am surprised, if this be true, that in the main so sensible a man as Mr. Hulsemann, should take such a matter so seriously. It is, and ever has been a rigid rule of the assemblies, that no character however distinguished at home or abroad, should, under any circumstances be invited, save the President of the United States, and the rule has been always rigidly adhered to, except in Kossuth's case. Not even such a soldier as Gen. Scott could be invited, or such a statesman as Henry Clay, no scientific man from Europe, no great civilian, no renowned diplomat could be invited. Five dollars admitted any stranger indorsed by a manager, but no winter resident of Washington could get in without buying all the tickets for the season, (twenty dollars or more)—not even a member of the Cabinet. The rule was broken down for Kossuth, and the complaint was of that.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not an European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sartige (the French) and Mr. Sibbern the (Swedish Charge.) There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming,—and, perhaps, this caused such a Hegira of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

The Hog Trade.—The Cincinnati Price Current, of the 6th inst., says the number of hogs received up to that date was 311,592, against 288,267 to the same time last year. The total number report d last season was 307,090, which fell short of the actual number cut 27,000. The actual number cut this year, to date, is 327,592, being about 7000 short of the whole number cut last year.

The Southwark, Penn., Herald, has at its head the name of Millard Fillmore for President, and that of Edward Stanly for Vice President.

From the Washington Correspondent to the Baltimore Patriot.

Gen. Cass, Mr. Douglas, and some others, are making war speeches for Kossuth capital. Mr. Seward, in his after-dinner brief talk, made what ought to be, to them, a very significant remark: that go as far as they could, the whole length of their tether, he would go further—and so he will. He clings to Kossuth with all the affectionate devotion of a wife and children, and neither Cass nor Douglass can be compared with him in the agonies of his high-wrought enthusiasm.

There is a rumor, pretty well authenticated, which I regret to hear, that the President, Mr. Fillmore, intends publicly to withdraw his name from the Whig National Convention. Such an announcement just now, if hereafter insisted upon, is, I fear, pregnant with mischief. There is an element in his position which just now controls and unites the whole Whig party in all directions, out of some parts of the State of New York. If that element is removed, I fear disturbances and disorder.

The Voice of Maryland.—The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed the resolution to welcome M. Kossuth in his visit to the Legislature, but, in view of the construction which had been given to similar resolutions elsewhere, and particularly in that of Congress, prudently decided by an emphatic expression of their opinion to preclude any misconstruction of the simple object of the Legislature in passing the resolution, or any misunderstanding of their views on the great question, which has grown up on the visit of M. Kossuth to this country. They, therefore by a vote of 50 ayes to 16 nays, accompanied the invitation with the declaration, in which is expressed not only the sense of the Legislature, but we may safely say, by information from all parts of the State, the deliberate opinion of the people of Maryland:

Resolved, That while this body concur in the resolution of invitation extended to Louis Kossuth to visit this House, we, the representatives of the people of Maryland, do most emphatically disavow the doctrine of intervention, and do earnestly recommend to the people of this State the policy heretofore pursued by the General Government, in relation to the domestic contentions of foreign nations.

Baltimore Patriot.

Gen. Edward Burleson, one of Texas's oldest, earliest and bravest heroes, died at Austin, where he was attending his duties as State Senator, on the 26th ult.

Gen. Burleson was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Texas in the year 1830, from the State of Tennessee. He was, at the time of his decease, fifty-three years old. "His history," as is well stated by a correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, "is a part of Texan history—the one cannot be written without the other; they are part and parcel, each belonging to the other. For twenty years has this illustrious man been an active participator in all the phases which have been incident to a country in revolution, or one whose borders had to be extended in despite of the savage foe; in all he has ever been a leader, and now, in ripe old age, he goes down to his grave, lamented by all, for he never had an enemy. The hero of thirty successful battles with the enemies of his country has gone to that home from which no traveller ever returns; but his name will ever be fresh in that greatest of mausoleums—the hearts of his countrymen.

The German Intervention and Abolition Journal, just established at New York under the direction of Exiles who were brought from Turkey in the United States ship Mississippi, and who are showing their gratitude for the safety which they have found in the United States by attempting to unsettle and upturn all the principles which lie at the foundation of this government, boasts of a correspondent in the suite of Kossuth. Whether it be the same or another, it can hardly be doubted that the Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" represents in the following paragraph of his letter of January 9th, the impression made by the proceedings in Congress, if not upon the mind of M. Kossuth himself, upon the minds of the persons about him:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the passage of the resolutions of welcome [by Congress] to Kossuth have no political meaning. They mean much; they indicate much. In the discussion the issue was distinctly made upon the policy advocated by Kossuth. True, the result is no indication that *all* who voted for the resolutions are ready to vote his policy to the fullest extent; but is *is* an indication that none of them are prepared to vote *against* it. Depend upon it, *should the question be presented to Congress to-morrow*, KOSSUTH'S *view of the obligation of the great law of nations would be effectually sustained.*"

Our respected friends in both Houses of Congress will, we are satisfied, be as much taken by surprise as any body else at this construction put upon their votes of mere civility and courtesy to the distinguished Hungarian.—*Nat. Int.*

Patent Physic.—We feel it our duty to put the public on its guard against a patent preparation, by which we have been poisoned and our life endangered. It is a preparation that purports to be "castor oil" enveloped in a capsule of paste. According to directions we swallowed two of these potions, happy to discover so agreeable a method of getting down a nauseous dose. Of pure oil, the two could not have contained more than would have been a dose for an infant; but of the poisonous contents of the capsules, it was nearly sufficient to have finished our earthly peregrinations. We had to call in medical aid, and it was only by rough treatment and several days of confinement to our bed, that we escaped the fatal consequences of this foul imposition. These capsules undoubtedly contain croton oil, the most powerful purgative in the Materia Medica, or some other highly acrid or deleterious oil. Nor is ours the only case; a young gentleman of our acquaintance has been made ill by them. Another gentleman of our acquaintance, one of the most distinguished of our citizens, was purged to fainting by taking two of them, and equally dangerous results occurred in a fourth case in the family of one of our friends.—These cases are enough to warn the public from using them, and the apothecaries from selling them.—*Columbus Times.*

Correspondence of the Balt

WASHINGTON

The Prometheus
from high authority,
on the eve of settlement,
morston was
authority here is,
Private letters
London give
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John Russell
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as stated in some of the N
York papers.

NEW Y

The Ont
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BOSTON

M. Kossuth and
ippi.—The subject of
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steam-frigate Mississippi
revived, and it having
Kossuth had challenged
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authorized by Capt. Long
challenge passed betw
Kossuth presumed to
in a manner not to
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the author of the
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papers.

The Christiana R
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the Christiana
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among those discharged
Lewis and Castner Han
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oughly investigated
of the court at Lancaster.

Affairs on the R
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port that the insurge
had been arrested by
was a prisoner at F
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that Caravajal was
another expedition
which to attack the Ma

One of the most
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ciety. For the first
we are not called on
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on the part of that
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been two lynchings
that exception the
to do. Peace and Order
larly in San Francisco
citious condition
add, obtains
It is a notable fact
thitherward, just now
an unusual proportion
fact that goes far to
provement in California
luded to above. As a
may mention that the las
San Juan del Sud, bro
sengers, among whom w
women, 5 unmarried, and 2
We trust we shall
chronicle a steady increase
of this character. It is
of greater value to Cali
gold.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Coalition in a N
Post (Regular Democrat
gives the following
the disinterestedness
"Coalition" party in the M
Legislature, now in session
majority in both Houses.

"The Freesoil branch
boldly claim the most
Some of them claim six
understand, to three. Th
insist upon having a Free
from Boston, and upon the
man, the Lieut Govern
putting Amasa Walker
electing Mr. Palfrey Secret
the Mr. Palfrey who exp
much opposed to any
Democrats only a year ago
curious times; but the
age is so extraordinary
will not be astonished at any
cal liberality."

The Washington Un
the honors paid to M. K
ington, asks "what
to, and whither do they
forcibly and truly answers
tion:

It is clear, we suppose
judgment—certainly
—that these proceedings
ing, unprecedented, and
not imply that our govern
precipitated, at this time
for any future time, to the
intervention in the affairs of
whole wisdom and patriotism
would rightfully rise up
one voice against such a course
in this protest they would
all the grand traditions of
policy. Such active and
vention at this time, and
circumstances, may find
siasts to advocate it; but the
country *no party* in favor
even the marvellous elo
grand career of Kossuth
such a party.

Woman's Rights.—A
of the Tennessee legislature
ed the following amendment
Rights Bill introduced in the S
"Sec. 2. And be it further
That in case any young gen
elor, make any advances toward
pecting and unsophisticated
ing love, or pretending to
her, and having no real
of matrimony, he shall be
a misdemeanor, and be punish
ingly."

Continued Intense Cold
mometer in the neighborhood
ton, at a quarter of an hour
yesterday, stood at 5° above
snow still mantles the ground
us.—*National Intelligencer*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY, JANUARY 20, 1852.

CONVENTION.—TIME AND We learn from the Ra during the last week, the Supreme Court, and the Wake Superior Court, in great importance was to having attracted to this of the most prominent and Whigs of the State, and, portion of the Execu at the Conven the duty of desig and place for the *next* wa unanimously recom consultation and confer that it assemble in the on the FOURTH MONDAY that being the 26th day of

settled, and we trust hope that the whigs in meetings have not already to work, and see to it Whigs *who will attend the* appointed. With a proper from the State; and the effort must be at the respectability as to and the good or ill discharges its duty, of our State politics, politics also, at the

TO THE WHIG STATE CON- The following is the list of by the meeting of the county. They were not proceedings as origi this paper:

Col. A. D. McLean, John McKay, Wil B. Smith, Stewart Elliott, Col. Duncan Williams, David Mc McAlister, John C. Blocker, Erasmus Evans, Jno. Ev McMillan, Esq., Capt. Amasa Allen, William McLauchlin, Esq., John A. Hall, John P. McLean, John W. Murphy, Christo Kindal McDaniel, Joshua J. Hale, Gen. John Wins Smith, William H. Haigh, Col. A. S. Brown, John A. Edward Lee Winslow, Duncan Owen Williamson, C. W. An Myrover, Maj. Charles Lut B. Wright, Dr. B. W. Rob James T. Gilliam, Walter A. P. Buxton, Joseph Baker, Draughon, P. M. Hale, John John W. McKoy, Jas. R. Shaw, James M. Vann, Murchison.

TOLLS.—The tolls re F. & W. Plank Road during amounted to $1,091.

BONDS.—The State issued, were sold on the premiums ranging from 1 to The Standard says that all sold, have been taken by citizens of the between $2000 and $2500 to the State in pre

OF NEGROES.—We learn the estate of the late in Edgecombe coun negro men sold at from at less than $1000; $800 to $900. These we have heard of yet, owing to the crowd col number to be sold, notice given by they are extrava justified by the intrin

PRICES.—It will be seen market head, that at $7 to $13 per Journal says that "a sold at $9, and one

Carolinian & Telegraph seventy negroes were Monday by Messrs. most unaccount price of Cotton is there were several Negroes in the within a fraction

twenty-three, sold Porcher, averaged as $448 each, and sixteen prime hands aver —*Charleston Courier.*

TIMES.—We have received of the new series of the published by Richard I. Charles C. Rabo Editor and Proprie

DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD. books are to be opened for subscription of a rail road from Wilmington and Manches Darlington. This work South Carolina, but of the trade and travel counties of this State to Darlington is nearer to Wil Charleston, and it is evi will secure its share of now gets nothing from

The Locofoco Convention Wm. O. Butler for the

The Thermometer, this stands at 4 degrees colder than the coldest

MR. CLAY.—**Recent letters from Washington state that Mr. Clay's health had materially improved, though he does not flatter himself with any false hopes of recovery.**

The N. Y. Herald, which is in the habit of manufacturing every variety of stories, lately asserted from "unquestionable authority," that Mr. Clay had written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency. This ridiculous story has brought out emphatic contradictions from the Washington correspondents of several of those papers which really have some right to know and to publish Mr. Clay's sentiments. Mr. Clay has written no such letter. He often expresses his gratitude to Gen. Cass for his course on the Compromise question; and further, that if a democrat was to be President, he preferred Gen. Cass to any of those of that party who are named for the office. The correspondent of the N. Y. Express adds,—

"I have no doubt, but have no authority for so saying, that Mr. Clay would prefer the election of Mr. Fillmore to any other man, and that he thinks his re-election would bring the country many blessings, and save it, perhaps, from incalculable evils, if the Presidential office in other hands should take an ambitious and inflammatory direction."

That was a noble declaration of Mr. Clay to Kossuth: "A dying man, I oppose your doctrine of Intervention."—There spoke the patriot statesman, and not one of your waiters upon Providence, not one of your watchers of the popular breeze, not one of your fishers after Irish and German and abolition votes. Mr. Clay's ambition to be President exists no longer. But even when it existed in full force, it never induced him to pursue a non-committal course, or one which was popular, unless it accorded with his own views. In other words, he never hesitated to avow his opinions, popular or unpopular, and those opinions were ever the dictates of his patriotism. What a wide space between such a man and the Casses, and Douglases, and Houstons, whom he will leave upon the stage!

P. S. Later accounts state that Mr. Clay has relapsed into a condition of feebleness that excites the deepest concern.

THE COTTON CROP AND PROSPECTS.—DeBow's Commercial Review for January contains a long article on this subject by Geo. C. Henry, Esq. of Mobile, who shows that he has heretofore for several years made a remarkable approximation to accuracy in his estimates of crops. Mr. Henry now insists that nothing more than "a fair crop" has been made, say 2,250,000 bales. He contends that a considerable rise in Cotton will ensue in the course of this year, and he is of opinion that the high price of food will compel the cotton planters to appropriate a considerable portion of their lands and labor to the cultivation of corn and the raising of hogs, and consequently lessen in a proportionate degree the culture of cotton. He adds:—

The stock on hand in Europe is fast melting away. France has no cotton at all, we may say, and is actually shivering from fear. Cargoes at sea are bid for.—The stocks in England are lower now than at this time last year; their receipts in this month and December were unusually heavy, but this year must, from the smallness of the stock of cotton in our ports, be unusually small; while the ratio of their consumption and export is, this year, very much larger than last. Hence the stock in Liverpool on the 1st of January will be so light, that I look for a panic there by or before then, and if so, where will prices go? Money everywhere is abundant. The Bank of England and the Bank of France are encumbered with larger amounts of bullion than they ever had before. The harvests have been fine, food must be cheap, interest is low now and falling, trade is extravagantly good, no wars or rumors of war. The French Republic seems to be working to suit the people of France admirably, though some persons have been in a constant perspiration from the fear that France might do something they would not like.

We give all this to our readers who are interested in cotton for what it is worth. It is evident, however, that the writer is already disappointed in the French revolution, (heard of since he wrote,) and in the "rumors of wars" which have followed.—Nor did the "panic" he anticipated take place up to the 3d of January. We merely mention this to put our readers on their guard against too confident hopes of a great rise of prices.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The coalition of Locofocos and Abolitionists has re-elected Boutwell as Governor.

And in his message, Gov. B. takes strong ground in favor of intervention, and of our government asserting to Russia and Austria the right, if deemed expedient, to assist Hungary in her struggle for freedom.

The Mother of the late President Polk died at Columbia, Tenn., on the 12th inst. of apoplexy.

INTERVENTION.—The Georgia Legislature has passed resolutions strongly condemning the policy of intervention in foreign affairs. The resolutions adopted are directed to be sent to the President, and to the Georgia Delegation at Washington, to be laid before Congress.

The Legislature of Maine has, on the other hand, passed resolutions declaring that the United States ought to interfere, should Russia, or any other power, meddle with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom. And the Senate of Ohio has before it resolutions to the same effect.

COLD.—The Cooperstown Journal states that the thermometer fell to 34 degrees below zero on the morning of a recent cold day in the town of Edmonston, Otsego county, N. Y.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 12th, Mr. Seward presented a petition from about 500 citizens of New York, in favor of Congress acceding to the wishes of Kossuth in regard to intervention. Referred.

Considerable debate took place on the resolution to give the Census printing job to the Editors of the Union. Mr. Smith proposed to amend by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to have the work done by contract.

On Tuesday, another long debate on the Census printing, after which the subject was postponed for three weeks.

On Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of interest occurred, if we may except a long speech from Mr. Mallory of Florida, in reply to Mr. Stockton, on discipline in the Navy. And a short one by Mr. Hale on the other side.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a bill appropriating $5000 for temporary repairs of the Library Room, and $10,000 for books, was passed.

Mr. Stanly moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution requesting the President to inquire into the truth of reports which represent the Hungarian exiles now in New York as being in danger of starvation; and if so, that he take steps to relieve their sufferings. And appropriating —— thousand dollars for that purpose.

Mr. PRESTON KING, [abolitionist] of New York, desired to ask a question of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. STANLY said that he answered no questions coming from that quarter of the House.

Mr. KING desired to know if the gentleman did not vote against the resolution to receive Kossuth?

Mr. STANLY replied that his resolution was for exiles, not for humbugging governors.

The question was taken, and the House refused to suspend the rules, 125 to 46.

On Tuesday, a message was received from the President, enclosing a correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Lawrence, U. S. Minister to England, in relation to a scheme of the British government for promoting the emigration of free blacks from the U. S. to the British West Indies. It appears that Mr. Lawrence's attention was called to the subject by Geo. W. Owen, Esq. of Georgia, who supposed, from the language of a circular from Earl Grey on the subject, that it was designed to promote the emigration of slaves. Mr. Lawrence accordingly called on the British Minister, who promptly assured him that no idea of the kind was indulged; but, that the government being aware of a deficiency of labor in the West Indies, had supposed that the people of the U. S. would be glad to get rid of the numerous free blacks residing among them, and would readily unite in promoting their emigration as proposed; and further, that the persons who desired to emancipate slaves, and were obliged to send them out of the State, would avail themselves of this plan, which was designed to pay the expenses of removal of all such persons of both classes.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, Mr. Conger endeavored to introduce a resolution going the whole Kossuth doctrine of intervention; but objection was made.

M. Kossuth and suite left Washington on Monday the 12th for Annapolis.

After spending a part of two days in Annapolis, being feasted by the Governor and introduced to the Legislature, he proceeded to Baltimore, stopped one night, and then went to Harrisburg, where he was presented to the Legislature, Governor, &c., of Pennsylvania. He was addressed by the Governor, but owing to the riotous proceedings of a mob which had taken possession of the Capitol, not a word of the Address was heard. The military were sent for, and they cleared the house and so gave Kossuth an opportunity to reply.

KOSSUTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Cassius M. Clay has written a letter to Horace Greeley enclosing $100 for the Kossuth fund. He says:

"I am for committing myself—committing the people—committing the U. S. Government—and all free people against the despotic "intervention" of tyrants!—by word—by protest—by arms!"

The debt of the State of Ohio is stated by Gov. Wood to be $15,584,893 88.

That of Maryland is $15,290,668 64.

That of Pennsylvania $40,114,236 39.

And that of Virginia $11,921,038 30.

LOCOFOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Barnburners have elected a majority of delegates from New York to the National Convention. It is understood, in New York, that the vote of the entire delegation will be given on the first ballot to Gov. Marcy, after which the Barnburners will support Gen. W. O. Butler, and the Hunkers, Mr. Douglas. It is said that Gen. Cass *may* have ten votes, but only on the understanding that they will do him no good.

EXTRAORDINARY SNOW STORM.—At New Orleans on Tuesday last, the snow was six inches deep, the first snow storm they have had in that mild climate for many years.

It is singular, that whilst we have had here an intensely cold winter, so far, there has been no snow. We hear of it at Wilmington, Charleston, New Orleans, &c., but only a few flakes have fallen here, none to be visible on the earth.

Virginia.—The official vote for Governor and Lt. Governor of Virginia, was counted in the House of Delegates on the 15th. The official majority for the democratic Governor turns out to be 8,487; for the Lt. Governor 9,196.

TOWN OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville held on Monday Evening the 12th inst., the following officers were elected for the present year:

Town Clerk—William G. Matthews,
Town Treasurer—William Warden,
Tax Collector—Gurdon Deming,
Special Magistrate—Joseph Arey,
Town Constable—Wm. L. Callais,
Clerk of the Market—Charles Goddard,
Director of patrol for Upper Fayetteville —A. M. Campbell,
Director of patrol for Lower Fayetteville —H. H. Depo.
Street Commissioner and superintendent of the Grave Yard—Wm. Williamson.

The town printing was awarded to R. K. Bryan.—*North Carolinian.*

By Telegraph for the Charleston Courier.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Mail Steam Ship Asia has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d inst.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton had declined an eighth of a penny in Liverpool in consequence of a mistake having occurred in taking the stock, which proved on investigation to have been forty-thousand bales more than had been calculated. The sales on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d inst. amounted to 14000 bales. Corn was dull. Flour had advanced sixpence. Consols were quoted at 97¼.

FRANCE.—The majority for Louis Napoleon was about 7,000,000.

HENRY A. WISE.—The Petersburg Intelligencer mentions a current report that the Locofocos from the western part of Virginia intend to send Mr. Wise to the U. S. Senate, in place of Mr. Hunter.—We hope not. The Senate having just got rid of Benton and Foote, it would be deplorable to inflict upon it as great a nuisance as both put together.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Tariff—Mr. James's Project.—I learn that, though no Tariff scheme has yet been brought forward in Congress, the subject has been agitated among the members. Senator James, of R. I., has framed a project for a modification of the Tariff, and, having consulted a number of members in regard to it, will present it, with the approbation of some of the leading Democratic members of both Houses.

I understand that his scheme embraces a reduction of the rate of duties on some articles of manufacture, that enter into general consumption, and increases the rate of duty on the finer fabrics. It proposes to add ten per cent to the present duties on iron, and the same upon fine cottons, and fabrics of cotton and wool.—It leaves the present system unimpaired in other respects.

Whether the project will meet the assent of the Pennsylvania and New York interests is doubtful. The Pennsylvanians expect more, and ask for the exclusive protection of their own interests. No scheme can be brought forward, with any chance of success, except under democratic auspices. In the course of a week or two we shall know more of this subject.

This is a notable project indeed! The protection on coarse cotton goods, such as the South makes, is to be reduced; whilst that on the kinds made at the North is to be increased! It may possibly happen, however, that the increase on the finer descriptions will set all the Northern manufacturers to work on them, and thus benefit the Southern by leaving the market for coarse goods open to them.—OBSERVER.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road met at Hillsborough on the 8th instant—present Messrs. Morehead, Saunders, Ellis, Wilson, Means, Holt and Jones.

The President was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of iron for the Road, and lay the result of his inquiries before the Board at its next meeting; or if he thinks it best, to conclude a contract of purchase. It was determined that the rails should be of the T pattern, eighteen feet long, and weighing sixty pounds to the yard. He was also authorized to purchase, two twenty ton locomotives, with a set of freight cars for each—the one to be used on the eastern and the other on the western end of the line.

Information being furnished the Board that there were now actually employed on the road from Charlotte to Salisbury, 629 men and 201 boys, and it being made to appear probable that the whole of that part of the Road would be graded during the present year, the President was authorized to contract for the delivery of timber, for the superstructure along that part of the line, by the first of January.

A requisition was made for 30 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, to be paid in by the first Monday in July next, by instalments of ten per cent. every two months, between this time and the first Monday in July. We learn that the stockholders are paying in promptly the last call of 10 per cent.

All contracts will be received from the contractors as soon as they are finished.

The work was found to be in a rapid state of progress, and that its condition is as flattering as the most sanguine of its friends could have anticipated.

Raleigh Register.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The steamer El Dorado has arrived from Chagres, with one day's later intelligence from California. She brings one million four hundred thousand dollars in gold. The news is unimportant.

Eggs, Eggs!—The price of eggs in the markets of Baltimore ranges from forty-five to fifty-five cents per dozen. This exorbitant charge is said to be justified by some, who allege that the hens cannot, or will not, lay their eggs in such cold weather.

Sun.

The hens in this quarter have come to the same conclusion. 20 to 25 cents per dozen, are the prices they demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.

The Telegraph reports that the steamers *Martha Washington* and *General Washington* had both been totally consumed by fire on the Mississippi, and that several lives had been lost.

Charleston Courier.

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19.

The Office of the Petersburg Intelligencer was burnt this morning, together with several other buildings—contents of the Office mostly saved.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

In our last notice of this Document, we gave the receipts, for the fiscal year ending Nov 1, 1851, into the Literary and Public Funds, and the disbursements from the former.

The disbursements from the latter Fund were as follows:

R. & G. R. R. Bonds, (Principal,)	$30,000 00
R. & G. R. R. Bonds, (Interest,)	36,210 00
R. & G. Railroad expenses, &c.	555 93
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,	50,000 00
Do do do interest,	2,803 09
Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Com.,	40,000 00
General Assembly,	45,685 08
State Loans,	65,000 00
do Interest,	3,854 99
Interest on State Bonds,	11,939 84
Salisbury & Western Turnpike Road,	1,128 82
Hospital for the insane,	14,203 76
Judiciary,	29,373 00
Executive Department,	2,273 00
Treasury,	2,000 00
State,	800 00
Comptroller's,	1,000 00
Adjutant General,	300 00
Librarian,	300 00
Superintendent of Capitol,	260 00
Sheriffs for settling Taxes,	1,365 40
Congressional elections,	698 63
Public Printing,	7,998 43
Copying Laws,	744 50
Miscellaneous,	8,780 61
	$357,174 99

Raleigh Register.

Slavery Advocated by one of its Victims.—On Thursday evening last, a colored man named Jones, for some years a slave at the South, gave an account of his life, at Lyceum Hall, South Boston. Supposing that of course he would speak against the peculiar institution of the South, several gentlemen who believe that slavery is the greatest curse of our country, and that it should be abolished, cost what it may, came forward and assisted in paying the expenses of the hall.

Much to their surprise, however, Jones took a different view of the matter, applauding Daniel Webster for the course he has taken, and saying that the happiest part of his life was when he was a slave; indeed, he had no objection to returning to "Old Virginny," and thought the slaves of the South were much happier than many persons at the North. This greatly excited several of the contributors, and two or three gentlemen arose and endeavored to refute Jones. He however persevered in his statements till the close of the meeting stopped this dispute.

Boston Eve. Trav. 12th.

Division of the Spoils.—The Caucuses of both wings of the Coalitionist party, composed of Democrats and Free-Soilers, in the Massachusetts Legislature, have settled their troubles by agreeing to distribute among themselves the offices of the State. The plan agreed upon awards to the Democracy the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and three Councillors; and to the Free Soilers the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and six Councillors. The arrangement will no doubt be carried out. Governor Boutwell has already been re-elected.

A Western paper says: "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday upon her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."

MARRIED,

At Newberry, S. C., on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. John J. Brantley, Mr. HEMAN BRANTLEY to Miss SOPHIA L. SMITH, of this town, daughter of the late David Smith, Esq.

At Belvidere, in Brunswick county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. A. D. WADDELL, of Chatham county, to Miss LUCY SWANN, daughter of John Swann, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., at Orange street Baptist Church, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. EDWIN AREY, of Fayetteville, and Miss MELVINA, youngest daughter of the late Wm. C. Williams, Esq., of Wilmington.

In Sampson county, on the 15th inst., by D. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. STRICKLAND to Miss NANCY JANE JACKSON, youngest daughter of Irvin Jackson, all of Sampson county.

☞ An anonymous notice of a Marriage, left at this office, cannot be inserted without a responsible name.

DIED,

Of apoplexy, in Salisbury, on the 8th inst., ALBERT OVERMAN, in the 30th year of his age.

In Lincoln Co., on the 17th ult., MICHAEL REEP, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 92 years, 10 months and 12 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 18—Str Gov. Graham, with goods for H M Waugh, D Lindsay, W Draughon, Young & Horton, Hunt & Wiggins, J Utley, Scott & McAdoo, Brown & Haines, Jenkins & Roberts, D & J McRae, Williams, Haywood & Co, Hedden & Horn, Long & Webb, J & B G Worth, Boger & Maxwell, E Penry, Bauser & Wilson, A Carter, N Kendal, H L Myrover, J A Lillington, Shelly & Field, Smith, Clark & Swain, K W Petersolia, S C Bruce, J R & J Sloan, M L & R J Holmes, Holmes, Earnhart & Co, Willkings & Co, Mrs C O Horne, Houston & Overby, Rev M Russell, C Benbow, Mickle & Ashe, Rankin & McLean, H H Cole, J G & T B Lash, J M Worth, W H McRae, Union Manf Co, R Brown, J H Faust, S W Tillinghast & Co, McDonald & Whaley, Beaver Creek Co, P Taylor, J H Hall, W F Moore, J H & J Martine, W S Gilmer, J & J F Kerner, E A Vogler, B I Howze, R T Long, Boger & Reese, S D Schoopela, E Fuller, J D Williams, S Boon, Mrs D McRae, A Newsom.

Jan'y 18—Steamer Rowan, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 14—Brigs Annawon and Ansdale from Havana. 16—Schr Susan Cannon from Baltimore. 17—Brig Ella from New York; Schr S R Potter from New Orleans.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

20 HHDS., a prime article.
Also, 1 chest of choice Imperial TEA.
For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

NOTICE.

BY a Decree of Cumberland County Court, I will sell on Saturday the 14th February next, 1852, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, Four Negroes belonging to the Estate of L. A. Nixon, dec'd, to-wit:—John, about 60 years of age; Phebe, about 35, and her two children, one about 7 and the other 2 years of age. Notes with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

F. D. BREECE, Adm'r.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57-3tpd

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JANUARY 20, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	9½	10
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
Western,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9½	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	4 75
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	25	28
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	42	45
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

BACON.—New Bacon sells readily at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales have been made since last issue at ¼ above our quotations, but we do not alter our present rates from the fact of the arrival of the Asia.

FLOUR.—Our present rates are rather above the market, but as occasional sales are made at that price, we do not alter.

GRAIN—Remains firm.

MOLASSES.—The market is well supplied.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

A lot of prime new Bacon sold at 10½, hog round, but a higher price asked for more. Corn 65, stock light. Beef cattle, 4 to 6, according to quality. Fayetteville Flour 4 25 to 5. Hay 75 to 1 00. New N. C. Lard 10½. Turpentine 2 20 to 2 25 for soft, 1 30 for hard. Rosin 90. Spirits 28. Tar 1 62 to 1 70. Cow Peas 75 to 80. Ground Peas 80 to 95. Common Shingles 3 25. Several thousand sacks of Salt arrived; selling from vessel at 1 10, 90 days. Matanzas Molasses, new, 22, 90 days. Red Oak hhd. Staves $15. White Oak 12 50. 8 rafts Timber sold at $7 to $13.

At Cheraw, cotton 5¾ to 7¾; sales of the week about 350 bales.

At New Orleans, cotton has been very active, at 7¼ to 7¾ for middling Uplands, a further advance of ¼. Whiskey 16½ to 17 cents—cheap enough. Flour 3 60.

From New York, we have no accounts since the arrival of the Asia.

At Charleston, cotton 6¾ to 8¾, an advance of ¼ to ½. Corn 73. Flour 4 75 to 5 50. Bacon 8¼ to 10½. Sack Salt 85 to 90.

Total receipts of cotton 1,140,915 bales, against 1,044,120 last year. Increase 96,795.

MAKE WAY FOR THE SWISS BELL-RINGERS!

Fayetteville Hall—Two Nights Only.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, January 21st and 22d.

THE celebrated Campanologians, or Swiss Bell-Ringers, in connection with Herr Franz Stoepel, on his wonderful Wood and Straw Instrument, respectfully announce two of their chaste, select and novel Musical entertainments, as above. For particulars, see programme.

Herr Stoepel,	Musical Conductor.
R. J. Greenwood,	Manager.

Admission tickets only 25 cents.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Steam Saw Mill for sale.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will sell one of their Steam Saw Mills, the one located 17 miles from Carthage, or one of those located near Ashborough.

The price of the Mill as it stands will be very low, and the terms very accommodating.

Application may be made to the undersigned.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
President, &c.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1852. 57-3w

Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 3d inst., a common sized bay MARE, with her left eye deformed and blind, and white spots on her back, caused by the saddle. Her left hind ancle black and swelled; a white spot on the forehead; black mane and tail; about 10 years old.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person taking her up, and giving me information at Troy, Montgomery county, N. C.

AARON WRIGHT.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 57*3t

NOTICE.

A BAR OF IRON, sold by us, is left with us, which the finder says he found on the Southern Plank Road, 4 miles from town, on 26th Dec., which the owner can have by paying expenses.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Jan'y 14, 1852. 56-2t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Lumberton Male Academy wish to procure a Teacher for this Institution, to commence about the 1st March next, at which time the present Session will close.

The applicant must be well qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, and the Latin and Greek languages.

The usual rates of Tuition are $8, $10, and $12 per Session.

The number of Scholars will be limited to thirty.

Communications can be addressed to
R. S. FRENCH, Lumberton, N. C.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57-5t

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

THIS a fine season for planting trees, shrubs, grape vines, strawberries, raspberries, &c. In *winter*, the dryer the ground the better, as the soil fills in round the roots closer and lighter, without that packing which takes place in wet weather.

To plant a tree or shrub, dig a large hole and fill with soil rich enough to grow good corn. The best compost is a mixture of *yellow* clay, decomposed vegetable matter, and a little ashes or lime. Always plant figs and other tender trees on the *North* side of a fence or house, as it is not the cold but the sudden changes that injure them.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1851. For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, on which there is a good dwelling and other out-houses, saw and grist mill, lying on the Elizabeth road, nine miles from Fayetteville and two and a half miles from Cape Fear River.

To Turpentine getters it affords a rare chance, as there are 9,000 boxes already cut, and from 30 to 40,000 might still be opened.

It is also a good location for a Turpentine Distillery.

Terms liberal, and made known on application. NATHANIEL McARTHUR.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

Carolinian copy.

JUST RECEIVED.

MALAGA RAISINS, boxes and half ditto.
Butter Crackers, barrels and half bbls.
Picnic do, half bbls.
Hyson Tea.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

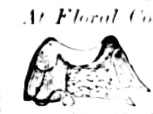
NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 3d instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

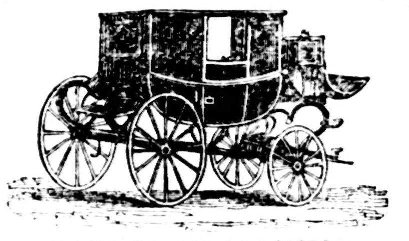


THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nicholson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.
Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo



CARRIAGE MAKING.

Lumberton, N. C.

THE subscribers have just opened an Establishment for CARRIAGE MAKING, in all its various branches in this place, with every facility for conducting the same.

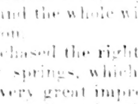
In all the departments of wood-work, painting, trimming and iron-work, they have experienced workmen, and the whole will receive their undivided attention.

They have purchased the right of Hubbard's Patent for Buggy springs, which is highly recommended as a very great improvement.

They will warrant all work going from their Establishment equal in appearance and durability to any done in the State.

They only ask a trial.

John W. Rodgers, }
William W. Gunn. } RODGERS & GUNN.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 57-2m



PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and *accommodate* boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—with an excellent Well in the lot, —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.
Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

The Carolinian and Argus will publish three months and forward accounts.

Haner Female Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday, 5th of January, 1852. Conducted as heretofore. Principal instruction by Mrs. Mary E. Allison, formerly Miss Mary E. Wiley. Some assistance rendered and general supervision by the subscriber, or Dr. J. F. Allison, when not on professional duty. We have repaired and enlarged our House, so as to accommodate any reasonable number of young Ladies. Board $5 per month, including every thing, (no extra.) Tuition as heretofore. Latin taught if required. O. WILEY.

Mount Gilead, Montgomery Co., }
N. C., Dec. 26, 1851. } 57*5t

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to present them to Jno. McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court, before the 1st day of February next, without fail.

Notice is hereby given to all public Officers, receivers of public moneys, that they are required to have their accounts ready to lay before the Committee of Finance on that day, as required by law.

By order of the Committee.
G. DEMING, C'n.
Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1852. 56-tlF

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 24 January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

I have saved 22 Carriages of different kinds, completely finished, and as many more nearly finished, which I will sell at reduced prices for cash or notes at Bank.

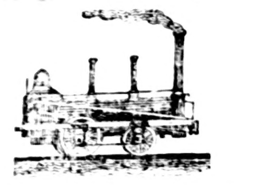
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 5, 1852. 53tf

North Carolina Domestic Woollen Goods, of superior quality, on consignment and for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 2, 1852. 53-6w

Spring Steel of various sizes, suitable for Hubbard's Patent Buggies.

Likewise, a large and general assortment of Swedes, English and American Iron, suitable for carriage makers.

Just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 5, 1852. 53-6w
Raleigh Register will copy and send their bill.



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C. and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53 tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Building of this Institution is now in a state of [illegible] repair. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine [illegible] and in a very salubrious part of [illegible] county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about [illegible] miles [illegible] of the road leading to [illegible].

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 24th of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. [illegible], who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms [illegible] Session:
[illegible] $8 00
[illegible] 10 00
Latin, Greek [illegible] and the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

[illegible] Academy, and [illegible] neighborhood, at [illegible].

By order of the Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. [illegible] 53tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber [illegible] determined to make [illegible] offers for sale [illegible] LANDS [illegible].

[illegible] divided, as there are [illegible] Dwellings and out-houses. On that part of the tract where he resides, there is a comfortable dwelling and [illegible] a good saw and grist mill, the saw mill running two saws, plenty of good timber, and a fine chance of making Turpentine—about [illegible] boxes [illegible] within 4 to 5 miles of a Steam [illegible] some [illegible] a large body [illegible].

Also, 1700 acres of Pine Land, tolerably well timbered for Turpentine.

Also, [illegible] acres of Land on Cape Fear River, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation. These lands on Cape Fear were valued 25 years ago at $10 to $12 [illegible] per acre.

The improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear River renders these lands very valuable, as the planters on the River may ship their produce directly from their barn doors.

It is not often that such lands are offered for sale in this county. The Fayetteville and [illegible] Plank Road, which [illegible], brings these lands within 7 to 8 miles of Fayetteville.

The subscriber will sell on very easy and accommodating terms, as the subscriber intends to settle with [illegible], as he is about to remain in the South West. He may be found at his residence, and on application to him, or J. S. Williams, the lands may be examined by any one wishing to buy.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 53-4w

Wanted to Employ to go to Alabama.

A BRICK MASON, a man that is competent to take charge of a job of any extent. For such a man a good price will be given.

Also, a Carpenter who is competent to do a plain job.

Men of steady habits are required. White or black will answer. Apply at the Store of J. & T. Waddill, or to

W. WADDILL, Jr.
January 1, 1852. 52-3w

A CARD.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing his friends and merchants generally, that having become interested in the House of FAUST & WINEBRENER, No. 68 North 3d street above Arch, Philadelphia, he will be prepared to see them there this coming Spring, with an entire new and well selected Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., purchased at the lowest cash prices here and in Europe, which will be sold to them on the most favorable terms and at reduced prices.

WM. M. CARTER.
Dec. 31, 1851. 52-1m

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the property on the South East corner of the Court House Square, known as Stuart's Hotel, will be sold on Saturday, Jan'y 24, 1852, without reserve. This property is conveniently situated for a Hotel or private boarding house.

Terms of sale, 90 days for approved Notes at Bank.

By order of Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Dec. 22, 1851. 50ts

Sale of Lots for Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1851, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the following Lots, or such parts thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville, and expenses, viz:

2 Lots in Lower Fayetteville, Jos. Mauldsby, valued $625, tax $4 [illegible]
1 Lot on Court House Square, Jas. Stewart, valued $1500, tax $6 75.
2 Lots on Mumford and Robinson Streets, Allen Wynne, valued $1000, tax $5 00.

G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Dec. Term, 1851. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Love, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

W. R. LOVE, Ex'r.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF
Standard School Books,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

THE attention of School Teachers, School Committees, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to the following valuable Text Books for Schools, Academies and Colleges:

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

	Retail prices.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	18
Davies' School Arithmetic,	37
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic,	31
Davies' University Arithmetic,	75
Davies' Elementary Algebra,	75
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,	$1 00
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration,	75
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry, new edition	1 37
Davies' Elements of Surveying,	1 50
Davies' Logic of Mathematics,	1 25
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge,	75
Clark's Elements of Drawing,	75
Chambers' Natural Philosophy,	63
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,	75
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology,	75
Chambers' Elements of Zoology,	88
Page's Elements of Geology,	75
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,	38
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy,	1 00
McIntire on the Use of the Globes,	75
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, each	10
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship,	22
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry,	75
Brooks' First Latin Lessons,	50
Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses,	2 00
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica,	50
Brooks' First Greek Lessons,	50
Parker's First School Reader,	13
Parker's Second School Reader,	25
Parker's Third School Reader,	38
Parker's Fourth School Reader,	63
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,	75
Martin's Orthoepist, words of difficult pronunciation,	37
Northend's Little Speaker,	25
Northend's American Speaker,	63
Northend's School Dialogues,	63
Willard's History of the United States,	63
Willard's Universal History,	1 37
Zachos' New American Speaker,	1 25

Any of the above Books can be found at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 52-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at [illegible] College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 24, 1851. 50-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

W. MACINTYRE'S STORE was broken [illegible] on the night of [illegible] Dec. [illegible] cutlery and [illegible]. The above reward will be paid to any person that will give such evidence as will [illegible] the parties of the breaking and stealing.

Dec. 23, 1851. 50tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST received, Vol. 12 Iredell's Law Reports [illegible].

[illegible]

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

Plants and Trees.

JUST received, a lot of PLANTS and TREES, among which are a few hundred Evergreens for Hedges.

Many Plants are now in bloom, which will make handsome presents.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Also, Flower Pots, Ladies' Steel Spades, Hoes, &c. Another lot of Lindley's Fruit Trees.
Dec. 22, 1851. 50tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses, sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup, a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese, of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
20,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 29, 1851. 50-tf

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District on Monday, the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.
Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.
Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.
Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Corner of North and Monument Streets,
Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** for floors, **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-1m

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's
OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimeres*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compare in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 11, 1851. 30tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Watches and Jewelry,
At Wholesale and Retail.
J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds, Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles, Ear-rings, Ear Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make, Ladies' Chatelaines, Cuff Pins, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, Gold Spectacles, light and heavy, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Bracelets, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives, Silver Spoons of all sizes, large lot of Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, best quality, Button-hole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, large quantity of fine and common Pistols, fine and common single and double barrel Guns, Game Bags, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks, Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button, Violins and Extra Bows, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes, Music Boxes, Perfumery, Soaps, Lather Brushes, Razors and Strops, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

Call and give me a trial.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12 J. M. BEASLEY.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Feb. 15, 1851. 50-tf

Brussels and other Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Crumb Cloths, Piano and Table Covers. For sale by

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Nov. 5, 1851. 37-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF
Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
E. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.
NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome,) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.
Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.
Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 24tf

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 2, 1851. 44tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.
SPECIAL TERM.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law will be held on the 2d Monday in February 1852, for the trial of such Civil Cases as were on the trial docket at Fall Term, 1851.

Suitors and witnesses will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.
Nov. 22, 1851. 42tc

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 45tf

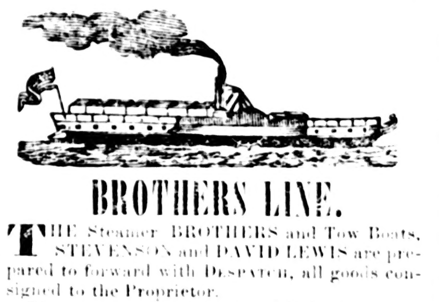
C. T. HAIGH & SON
OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar,
Rio, Laguayra, and old Gov't Java Coffee,
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging,
Rope and Twine,
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses,
Cheese and Raisins,
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Band and Hoop Iron,
White Lead in Oil,
Spanish Brown, Red Lead,
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms,
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto,
Negro Shoes, Tanners' Oil,
Tin Plate, Wire,
Superior Green and Black Teas,
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff,
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

15 FULL SETS country made BREECHING, for wagons.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 15. 72-y

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

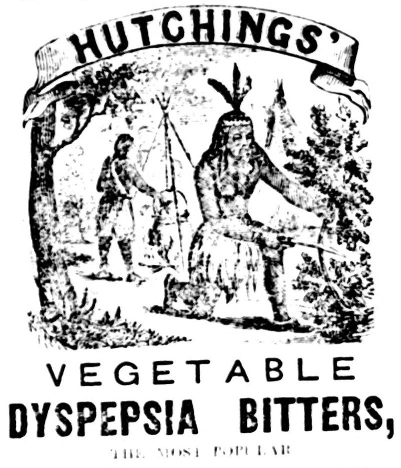
1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.
Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.
August 26, 1851. 16tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an infallible and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, containing [illegible] Remarkable Cures and [illegible] in which this medicine is used [illegible] can be had of the agents free.

Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST., N. Y. up stairs.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 37-y

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME.
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear, which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style, and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

WANTED.

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1½ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

ROBERT L. MARTIN,
No. 38 North Front Street,
Philadelphia.
Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns.

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1851.

Alexander and Daniel McGilvary, vs. John McGilvary and others.
Petition for probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McGilvary, Alexander Johnston and wife Jernett, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 48-6w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C.
November 18, 1851. 42-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of February next,

200 Acres of LAND,

On the West side of Cape Fear, known as the Dailey Land, near the southern line of the town of Fayetteville. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

Also, the Lot with Dwelling House on Green street, joining Sackett and others, (late residence of Patrick Dailey,) upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, bond with approved security.

Also, 200 Acres of Land, joining the first tract, known as the Rush Land, joining Robinson and others. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
December 29, 1851. 51-8ts

$50 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

JOHN McLEAN.
Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44*tf

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

THE subscriber commenced the business of Merchandising, in Carthage, on the 1st of January 1852, at the well known Stand lately occupied by C. H. Dowd. He will keep on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. He hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEO. S. COLE.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-4tpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

William Pemberton vs. Martin McPherson.
Original Attachment, levied on sundry goods, wares and merchandise.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin McPherson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this county: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said McPherson, that unless he come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1852, and replevy and plead, or satisfy the Plaintiff, that the Judgment will be entered against him pro confesso, and the goods levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

N. KNIGHT, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. $5 50. 55*6t

Uwharie Male & Female Academy.

The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January 1852, under the care and direction of Mr. Josiah H. Brooks, A. M., whose reputation as a teacher is well known. The Institution is situated in the country, 9 miles Southwest of Ashborough, and is designed to be preparatory to the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in College, and also to afford the facilities to those not pursuing a collegiate course of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian languages, to any extent that may be required.—The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality, and is entirely free from those temptations to vice and disorder, so common in towns and villages, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Much attention will be paid to the manners and general deportment of the students. A supply of books and stationery will be kept constantly on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session of five months:

Primary English branches,	$4 00
Common English branches,	6 00
Higher ”	7 50
Languages,	12 00

Board, per month, including lights and washing, $5.

For further particulars, address the Principal at Gray's X Roads, Randolph county, N. C.

R. G. MURDACH.
ALEX'R S. GRAY.
Z. RUSH.
HENRY FULLER.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
Dec. 16, 1851. 49*2m

FOR SALE.

MY PLANTATION in Cumberland county, on Upper Little River, (being equidistant from Fayetteville and Pittsborough,) containing about three hundred acres of Land, fifty of which are low grounds, inclosed with a good fence, ditched, and ready for planting. Also, a good orchard, fine spring water, and tolerable improvements. For terms, apply to F. J. Swann in Wilmington.

F. J. SWANN.
Dec. 8, 1851. 49-6twpd

Common Schools.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, held this day, January 1, 1852,

Present—Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., Chairman; Col. Alexander Murchison, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, John Evans, Esq., Hector McNeill, Esq.:

The Chairman made a report as to the state of the School fund for the past year, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to each District having 40 children and a less number than 40, the sum of $32, provided that in all cases proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught.

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to the Districts having more than 40 children the sum of eighty cents for each child in the District, provided that the proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught; and the number of children shall be taken from the returns made and to be made up to January 1, 1852.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to pay no District, unless the proper returns are made.

Resolved, That from this date, Jan. 1, 1852, no money will be held longer than two years; and if in that period no returns are made and no Scholars taught, the money due to those Districts shall be merged in the general fund, and distributed at the end of the two years.

Resolved, That the Chairman cause to be merged in the general fund the money coming to the Districts, Nos. 15, 27, 30, 66, agreeably to the notice given by the Board last year,—no Schools having been taught.

Walter A. Huske, J. T. Warden, and William McLaurin, appointed the Committee of Examination for the year 1852.

Edward Lee Winslow appointed Chairman for the year 1852.

The boundary of the District No. 55 was altered, in accordance with the [illegible] the Board.

Statement showing the [illegible] 1852, due to Districts, [illegible] Report of the Chairman.

No.	Due up to Jan. 1851	Due for
2,	$	[illegible]
3,		[illegible]
5,		[illegible]
9,		[illegible]
10,		[illegible]
11,		[illegible]
12,		[illegible]
13,		[illegible]
15,	$1 00	[illegible]
16,		[illegible]
17,		[illegible]
18,		[illegible]
19,		[illegible]
20,		[illegible]
22,		[illegible]
24,		[illegible]
25,		[illegible]
26,		[illegible]
27,	162 00	[illegible]
29,		[illegible]
30,	16 00	[illegible]
32,		[illegible]
33,		[illegible]
35,		[illegible]
37,		[illegible]
40,		[illegible]
43,		[illegible]
45,		[illegible]
46,		[illegible]
49,		[illegible]
54,		[illegible]
55,		[illegible]
56,		[illegible]
58,		[illegible]
60,		[illegible]
61,		[illegible]
64 & 0		[illegible]
65,		[illegible]
66,	$1 00	[illegible]
67,		[illegible]
68,		[illegible]
69,		[illegible]
70,		[illegible]
71,		[illegible]
72,		[illegible]
73,		[illegible]

List of the School C

District No. 1—A. [illegible] A. Johnson.
2—G. W. Pegram, [illegible]
3—John A. Sexton, [illegible]
4—Tapp, Johnson, [illegible] Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, [illegible] Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, [illegible]
7—John McKay, [illegible] ry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, [illegible] Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, [illegible]
10—Wm Stewart, [illegible]
11—Jacob West, [illegible] Godwin.
12—Daniel McLellan, [illegible] McLellan.
13—David McNeill, [illegible]
14—John Murphy, [illegible] John McPhail.
15—Ferq'd Armstrong, [illegible] Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, [illegible]
17—Haywood [illegible] Wright.
18—Newsom Autry, [illegible] Maxwell.
19—F. D. Breece, [illegible] phy.
20—William Cole, [illegible] Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, [illegible] E. Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, [illegible] Henry Averitt.
23—Elijah Fisher, [illegible] Smith.
24—Carr Hargrove, [illegible] McLean.
25—Giles Ham, W. [illegible]
26—Benjamin Smith, [illegible] Branch.
27—H. Elliott, [illegible]
28—Alexr Walker, [illegible] Williams.
29—Samuel D. Pipkin, [illegible] Pipkin.
30—John L. Atkins, [illegible] Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, [illegible] Wade.
32—Mark Wade, [illegible]
33—Malcom McKay, [illegible] Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, [illegible]
35—John McRae, [illegible] Black.
36—John Ray, Sr., [illegible] McLean.
37—Daniel McCormack, [illegible] Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, [illegible] McArthur.
39—D. B. Cameron, [illegible] eron.
40—S. E. Johnson, [illegible] Buie.
41—Robert Smith, [illegible]
42—Roderick McCormack, [illegible] Archibald Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, [illegible] D. McCaskill.
44—R. D. Gillis, Robert [illegible]
45—Wm McDiarmid, [illegible] Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, [illegible] Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan [illegible] bald Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, [illegible] (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, [illegible] Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, [illegible] John Ray.
51—Daniel S. McCoshan, [illegible] Gillis.
52—Dan'l C. Currie, [illegible]
53—Colin McRae, [illegible]
54—W. J. Smith, J. A. [illegible]
55—Arthur Davis, [illegible] Donald.
56—Alfred Jackson, [illegible] liamson.
57—William Shaw, [illegible] Munroe.
58—James G. Cook, [illegible] E. McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, [illegible] Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, [illegible] Strange.
61—E. W. Barge, W. T. [illegible]
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, [illegible] P. Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, [illegible] drew C. Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert [illegible] Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, [illegible]
68—Arch'd Ray, [illegible]
69—W. H. Partin, [illegible]
70—Peter Campbell, [illegible] Pherson.
71—L. D. Cameron, [illegible] Smith.
72—D. Buie, Foster [illegible]
73—R. C. Belden, [illegible]
74—Robert Tolar, [illegible]

The Chairman of the Board [illegible] number of children may be [illegible] and returned, as it is [illegible] returns to the State that [illegible] as the Board have adopted [illegible] buting the fund per head [illegible] Teachers may be disappointed [illegible] pay.

When it is known and [illegible] State of North Carolina, [illegible] only 1 in 7 of her white [illegible] age can read and write, and [illegible] it is thought there are 150 [illegible] of age that cannot read and [illegible] Carolina, one of the old [illegible] people of the county of C[illegible] what aid they can to make [illegible]

EDW'D LEE WINS[illegible]
Jan'y 3, 1852

Blank Warrants for sa